FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 11, 1846. [NO. 1523.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEGRO CLOTHS.

A DESIRABLE article for Negro Winter Clothes, manufactured at Salem in this State, price from 23 to 42 cents, all wool. Please call and examine the qualities.

A. W. STEEL.

August 3, 1846. 22-6wi

Bullions' Greek Reader.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Pratt, Woodford & Co., 159 Pearl street, New York, a New "Greek Reader, selected chiefly from Jacobs Greek Reader, adapted to Bullions' Greek Grammar, with an Introduction on the Idioms of the Greek Language—Notes, critical and explanatory, and an improved Lexicon." By the Rev. Peter Bullions, Author of the Greek, Latin, and English Grammars, &c. &c. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 28. 21-4w

"Fever and Ague," and "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture."

The Bane and the Antidote.

I HEREBY certify, that several persons under medical treatment for Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, within my observation and direction, have been cured by the use of Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," after every preparation of Peruvian Bark, Quinine, &c. &c., had been tried in vain!!

NATHANIEL P. CAUSIN, M. D.,
Washington City, District Columbia.

Thousands of like certificates have from time to time been published.

1,500,000 cases of Fever and Ague have been cured by

ROWAND'S
"IMPROVED" TONIC MIXTURE!!!
Within Fifteen Years!!!

However startling this statement may at first appear, yet the fact may be demonstrated by the single rule of three, for we estimate by reference to the "Manufactory Book" that Five Hundred Thousand Bottles have been made and distributed over the country during that period!!

Well, it is well known to the Agents, especially in the Western States, that whole families of 5 or 6 persons have been cured by one single bottle!—In a vast majority of instances one bottle has cured 1, 2, 3, and 4 persons! The average here would give three cases to every bottle! amounting to the astounding number of 1,500,000 cases of this "hated complaint" cured by this inestimable remedy!!

Now, "common sense" dictates the propriety of resorting at once to this old favorite, well-tried, and sterling remedy, and of avoiding all vulgar and insignificant mixtures.

Inventor and Proprietor, Dr. JOHN R. ROWAND, Philadelphia, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

☞ For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

August 1, 1846. 22-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make immediate payment. He may be found at the Auction Store of A. M. Campbell, first door above the Cape Fear Bank. Mr. Campbell is authorised to receipt for me during my absence. M. McKINNON.

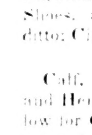
July 27. 21-tf

☞ J. M. BEASLEY, having been burnt out by the recent fire, has taken the Stand 3 doors North of Mr. H. Leete's Store on Green street.

July 27. 21-3w

NEW STORE.

Samuel T. Hawley



Would respectfully inform the public, that since the fire he has taken the Store in Mrs. McRae's building, South side of Hay street, the first door above the Lafayette Hotel, (now erecting,) and that he is now receiving a full supply of NEW GOODS, (as his old stock was entirely consumed,) consisting of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, all descriptions; Boys' and Misses' ditto, ditto; Children's ditto.

—ALSO—

Calf, Goat, Lining, and Binding Skins; Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.—which he will sell low for *Cash*, or on time to those who will pay on *presentation of their accounts.*

July 28, 1846. 21-3w

P. S. Those indebted are requested to make *immediate* payment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, standing in the name of Duncan Monroe, in the room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

THOS. MUNROE, Adm'r.

Cumberland county, July 6, 1846. 18-3m

THE LIFE OF
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

Three Northern-built BUGGIES,

ON hand and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

July 20, 1846. 20tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Alexander Johnson *vs.* John McLeran.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's interest in 430 acres of Land on Buck Creek, in Cumberland county; also on his interest in a negro slave named Stephen.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McLeran, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead to issue, or the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in June 1846. J. McLAURIN.

MASONS WANTED.

I WISH to hire 5 or 6 good Brick Masons and Plasterers, for which an advance on the current wages will be given.

GEO. S. HODGES.

Fayetteville, July 27, 1846. 21-3t

CORN.

1000 BUSHELS CORN, in lots to suit purchasers.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 28, 1846. 21tf

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

July 27. 21tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

$30,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 32 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 15, 1846.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 10 Prizes of 1,500, &c.

66 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	22 Wholes,		$110 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	55 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	27 50

$40,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 33 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 22, 1846.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 5,000, 2 Prizes of 1,500, 3 of 1,300, 5 of 1,250, 100 of 500, 100 of 400, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of	25 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

$35,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 34 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday August 29, 1846.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,255, 10 Prizes of 1,500, &c. &c.

15 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,		$120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

July 20, 1846. 21-tdp

4,100 ACRES OF
VALUABLE LAND.
On the waters of Deep River, Chatham county, FOR SALE.

BEING too old and feeble to attend to concerns of such magnitude, I hereby offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following very valuable Property, viz:

Egypt, the Plantation on which I reside, containing about 3,000 acres—900 of which are cleared, and 100 more in process of clearing. Of these, 500 acres are low grounds, but so situated as to suffer but little from overflow. Fifty dollars would cover all losses from damage of this kind, for the whole period of 18 years that I have owned the Plantation. There can be 1200 acres of cleared Land on the Farm, and no parts of it more than 1¼ miles from the Homestead. There is a great diversity of soil in this Tract, which enables the owner to grow any crop he chooses, suitable to the climate. It is peculiarly adapted to the culture of small grain and Tobacco, as is evidenced by my Crops. The Farm is cultivated under the three-shift system, and is well drained with open, covered and horizontal ditches; and the whole is under a good fence, with all the buildings necessary for a Farm of this extent. In addition to the ordinary buildings, there is a Granary that will hold 1500 bushels of Wheat in the Sheaf; and contains, beside, a fine Thresher, Crusher and Corn-sheller. There is, also, a capital Gin House, with Screws, &c. Also, a good Smoke House, and a Store building, eligibly situated for Country trade.—There is, in addition, a Toll Bridge across Deep River, and the half of a fine water privilege on the River, for a Mill or Factory. And to crown the whole, it is convenient to Mills and a Market, has a fine range for Cattle and Hogs, and cannot be surpassed for health. The Plantation is uniformly admired by Travellers, and is said to be the best and handsomest Farm between Raleigh and the Mountains.

There are growing on this Plantation 1500 choice Apple Trees.

☞ I will sell this Farm on a long credit, if the debt be made perfectly secure, and the interest punctually paid, annually. A small payment only will be required, when the deeds are executed.

It may be asked why it is that I offer such valuable property for sale? I answer, in addition to the fact of my growing infirmities, that I have but one son that is a Farmer, and he has removed to Mississippi, where I wish to send my negroes.

I will also sell Stock and Provisions, and Plantation implements to the purchaser.

PETER EVANS.

Egypt, Chatham County, June, 1846. 18-3m

N. B. Wishing to quit the Mercantile business, whether or not I sell my Lands, I offer for sale my Stock of Goods now on hand. I will rent my Store—a first rate stand for business, as my books will show—and will board the person purchasing the Goods in my family.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to me, personally, at Egypt, or address me by letter, to Pittsboro', Chatham County.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

John Colvin *vs.* John McLeran.
Same *vs.* same.
Same *vs.* same.
Same *vs.* same.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's interest in 430 acres of Land; also on his interest in a negro slave named Stephen.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant of the issuing of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in June, A. D. 1846.

20] J. McLAURIN.

THOMPSON'S MEXICO, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, late U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court; price $2 50.

Also, Mysteries of the Backwoods, by Thorpe, 50 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Liebeg's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; Carlyle's Sartar Resartus, 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols, $3.

For sale by

July 13. E J HALE.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
In Richmond, Va.

THE Ninth Winter Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College will commence in Richmond on the last MONDAY in October, (the 26th,) and continue until the last of February following.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. L. WARNER, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Prof. of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

R. L. BOHANAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

The College Building, rivalling in beauty, commodiousness, and convenience, any similar structure in our country, has been completed, and offers to the student advantages in the prosecution of his preparatory studies, which hitherto the Faculty was unable to proffer to him. The College Infirmary has been in full operation for the past year, and has furnished more frequent opportunities to witness the lesser and more important surgical operations than any Hospital in the U. States. Independent of the surgical cases, the student can constantly find interesting cases illustrating the various diseases of the South, with the treatment which experience has thoroughly tested. The City Alms House is under the charge of one of the Faculty, and will be open to the Medical Class for clinical instruction. The facilities for studying practical anatomy and operative surgery are unsurpassed. Physicians in the country, and others who do not receive the Catalogue for the present year, which will be issued during this month, July, will please send their names and post office, (post paid) to the Dean.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 7, 1846. 19-8w

GIESE & SON,
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.,
No. 18 Commerce street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

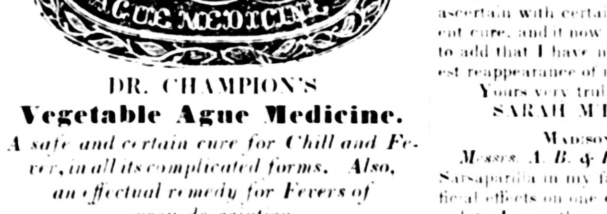
☞ G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and make liberal advances on consignments when required, and prompt remittances when sales are effected.

Refer to—

P. Durkin, Esq., Cashier, Petersburg, Va.	
Wesley Gregg, Esq.	do.
Lewis Lunsford, Esq.	do.
Peebles, White & Davis,	do.

and others.

June 13, 1846. 15-20wpd



DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Ague Medicine.
A safe and certain cure for Chill and Fever, in all its complicated forms. Also, an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for a number of years, and the beneficial effect so fully developed, that the demand for the Pills has increased to a very great extent. For although the Proprietor has manufactured near half a million Boxes during the past year, he has not been able to supply many parts of the country. This Medicine may be relied on in all cases to cure the Chills and Fever the first day.

Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Winter Fever and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this Medicine, and are cured by this system of practice, in a shorter time, and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains twenty-four pills, twelve of which will cure any ordinary case of Chills and Fever. A Pamphlet accompanies each box giving full directions and numerous certificates of the efficacy of these Pills. Price reduced to $1 per Box.

—ALSO.—

DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills,

Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

The Proprietor asserts, and without fear of contradiction, that the demand for these pills is not equalled by any Medicine in the United States. He has in his possession great numbers of certificates of the most astonishing cures that have been effected by the use of these pills.

They are recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious habits, Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Foul Stomach, Depraved Appetite, Worms, Jaundice, Headache and Sick Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhoe, Nervous affections, obstructed Menstruation, Dysentary or Flux, Heart-burn, White Swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price twenty-five cents per box. A Pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample testimonials of the good effects of these pills.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable Ague medicine, and also, his Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic pills, in our families for a number of years, and have also, learned much of their celebrity from great numbers of persons who have used them in their families. We do think them very efficient and valuable medicines for the cure of diseases for which they are recommended:

Maj. James Pearson, Twiggs County,	Georgia.
Ira Durfee, M. D. do do	do
J. Matleck, merchant, Blakeley,	do
Col. John Dill, Fort Gaines,	do
W. H. Rawson, merchant, Lumpkin,	do
Robert Ware, M. D. Columbus,	do
W. S. Middlebrooks, Planter, Jones,	do
Alex. Lowrey, M. D. Jefferson,	do
A. C. Holbert, J. P. Dorevill,	Mississippi.
Maj. J. McGuffee, Cayuga,	do
J. I. Louis, Aubrem	do
Col. W. F. Dillon, Oakley,	do
S. B. Simmons, Planter, Roselaune,	do
C. Stancill, merchant, Carolton,	do
Judge Carbry, Coffeeville,	do
B. B. Arnold, Planter, Graball,	do
J. B. Meek, merchant, Louisville,	do
James Lowry, merchant, Raleigh,	do
D. F. N. Turner, P. M. Monticello,	do
Samuel Jayne, P. M. Brookhaven,	do
W. Anderson, P M Sumpter county,	Alabama.
G. H. Sheldon, merchant, Gaston,	do

The above valuable Medicines are for sale by the following Agents:

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
J. H. HAWLEY, Sampson County.
J. M. WHITE, Elizabeth Town.
J. T. POPE, Lumberton.
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

June 20, 1846. 16-2m

DEAFNESS.

MR. McNAIR'S Accoustic Oil has proved very successful in curing even total deafness. We have many certificates from citizens who have used this Oil with complete success. We invite all who are troubled with any disease of the Ear, to examine the proof.

Langley's Western Indian Panacea

Is the best family medicine in the world. It is a cure for Dyspepsia, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Costiveness, Jaundice, Epilepsy, Constitutional Debility, &c.

N. B. It operates without the slightest pain, as a mild but thorough cathartic, and never leaves the person costive, even if taken very often.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System, viz:

SCROFULA or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an Injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life; also Chronic Constitutional Disorder, &c.

This medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorder, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time, and were it desirable a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value.

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificates. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable.

New York, April 22, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen: Feeling it a duty due to you and the community at large, I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your Sarsaparilla, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I was recommended to use your Sarsaparilla by Mr. James McConnell, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have neither seen nor felt the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly,
SARAH M'INTYRE, 240 Delancey st.

Madisonville, Ky., Feb. 22, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Having used your Sarsaparilla in my family, and witnessed its beneficial effects on one of my children, I feel it to be a duty I owe the community to make the case public. About two years ago my little son was attacked with Scrofula or King's Evil, which broke out in eight or nine places round the neck and jaw, which finally affected his eyes, rendering him entirely blind. During the first year from the time he was taken, he was attended by several physicians, but continued to get worse until I despaired of his ever getting well. Having seen your Sarsaparilla advertised with certificates of its cures, I concluded I would give it a trial, and accordingly sent to Cincinnati and procured a few bottles, and now, after having used nine bottles I have the gratification of saying he is well. The sores are all entirely healed, and his sight nearly as good as ever it was; and I have no hesitation in saying that he was entirely cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Yours truly, E. BASSETT.

The proprietors submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 18, 1845.

Messrs. Sands:—I deem it an act of justice to myself and the community at large, to relate the following facts which occurred in our neighborhood in the latter part of July last. Jane C———, a young girl aged fourteen years, was afflicted with an immense sore on the middle of her back, which defied all the treatment of medical skill. As she was a friend of our family I employed all the means in my power in endeavoring to relieve her, but in vain. At last some person mentioned to me your Sarsaparilla, and I immediately procured two bottles of Messrs. Mosely & Tucker, your Agents in this city, which I gave to her. I called to see her the next day and she told me she had taken two doses and felt very much relieved. I laughed immoderately at this, but she said it was really so, and gentlemen, in a word, in two weeks from the time she commenced using it, there was neither sign or appearance of where the sore had been.

Yours, respectfully,
J. G. HOUSEMAN, 93 Dauphin-st.

Further Testimony.—The following is an extract from a letter received from Rev. William Galusha:

Berkshire, Vt., Oct. 22d, 1845.

Messrs. Sands: I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my side, occasioned by a diseased liver, for the last twenty years; suffering at times what language cannot convey, but since taking your Sarsaparilla I have been greatly relieved, so much so that I have been able to attend to my business, and preach occasionally for the last fifteen months. I wholly discarded all other medicine, and thoroughly tried the Sarsaparilla, which I can recommend in truth and sincerity to all those who are in any way afflicted with any species of scrofulous complaints. There have been some remarkable cures effected by its use in this vicinity. Mrs. I. Shaw, by the use of six bottles, was restored to better health than she had before enjoyed for ten years, and Mrs. W. Stevens, who had been severely afflicted with Erysipelas, was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Yours, truly,

WM. GALUSHA.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C., A. Malloy, Cheraw: and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle: six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject: therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

June 26, 1846. 17-tf

Sick Headache REMEDY.

DR. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy is allowed to be the only preparation that will effectually cure that worst of all complaints. Persons using this article will never have the sick headache. If people had rather give fifty cents or a dollar to be entirely cured, than to be laid up for two or three days, they can do so by buying a bottle of this Remedy.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE

Sept. 22.

We give below an article from the Pennsylvanian, preceded by some remarks by the Editor of the Spirit of the Times, another Locofoco newspaper, in which we find it republished. It is a commentary upon the vote upon the Tariff just rendered, and it is proof direct that the predictions of the Whigs concerning Mr. Polk's views, and their warnings against his treachery, were correct in every particular:

The Tariff of 1844—An Interesting Relic.—The discussion of the Tariff question has been the means of bringing to light an interesting relic of by-gone days which cannot, from its extreme age and its value, as an heir loom of Philadelphia Democracy, fail to attract attention even in these days of progress and electro-magnetic improvement. The article which follows, although published in a prominent Democratic journal, has, doubtless, been entirely forgotten, as well as the issue it is presumed to have made at the primitive age in which it was published. Yet we doubt not some of the oldest inhabitants will recognise the names attached to the paper as belonging to gentlemen who flourished in that age as expounders of Democracy, and whose distinction as politicians was exceedingly great among the nations. The newspaper in which this relic is found is called the *Pennsylvanian*, a name, it will be observed, at present used by a journal printed in our city, said by some to be the same paper. Of this we do not like to speak too positively, as the journal now called the *Pennsylvanian* has distinctly denied, on divers occasions, that such an issue as is made in the following article was ever raised in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, at which time, if our history serves, the reins of government were held by one John Tyler, successor to the renowned hero, Tippecanoe, a military chieftain of very considerable fame.

Spirit of the Times.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIAN OF OCTOBER 15, 1844.

JAMES K. POLK.

Protection of American Industry—Encouragement of the Manufacture of Iron.

TO THE FRIENDS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Fellow Citizens:—Efforts of the most determined nature—most widely and secretly extended—and especially in this Commonwealth, are making to misrepresent the opinions, and conduct of James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate for President, on the subject of AID AND PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY. The recent triumph of Democracy in Pennsylvania causes these efforts to be redoubled. We warn you against them. To expose them, nothing is needed but the diffusion of TRUTH.

The opinions of James K. Polk on this subject are not equivocal. They have not been concealed. We give them to you IN HIS OWN WORDS. They are as follows:

☞ IN MY JUDGMENT, IT IS THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO EXTEND, AS FAR AS IT MAY BE PRACTICABLE TO DO SO BY ITS REVENUE LAWS AND ALL OTHER MEANS WITHIN ITS POWER, FAIR AND JUST PROTECTION TO ALL THE GREAT INTERESTS OF THE WHOLE UNION, EMBRACING AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, THE MECHANIC ARTS, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

His actions are not less unequivocal. Soon after his very first entree into public life, in Tennessee, James K. Polk devoted himself efficiently to the support of American Industry, so far as his legislative labors in that State enabled him to do so. He was especially the PROTECTOR and promoter of the MANUFACTURE OF IRON, a branch of industry in which Tennessee, like Pennsylvania, has a wide interest. We have collected from the official records of the Legislature of Tennessee, the proof on this subject. It shows that his sentiments IN FAVOR OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY, as now declared, ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS ACTION, as thus exhibited and OFFICIALLY PROVED.

The Journal of the Legislature of Tennessee, for the session of 1823—1824, contains the following, to wit:

"A bill supplemental to an act to encourage THE BUILDING OF IRON WORKS, passed November 2d, 1809, read the third and last time, and ordered to be engrossed."

On the same day, (November 28th, 1823) it was signed by the Speakers of the two Houses and became a law.

The object of this law was to GRANT to the OWNERS OF IRON WORKS and those who would erect them, LARGE TRACTS OF LAND adjacent to them, for ore, timber, &c., upon condition that they would keep them in operation. The law, therefore, provided that "a preference as occupants to obtain grants for said lands," should be granted to the owners of Iron Works on their paying "twelve and a half cents an acre."

Mr. Polk, who entered the Legislature in that year, supported this law on the ground that it was the manifest policy of the State to EXTEND SUCH ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON. There were many Iron Works established in the State, and he considered such a course of legislation, by making such grants for their encouragement, as a matter of public policy which ought to be, ready and uniform. The lands thus granted though not of good quality for cultivation, were valuable and indeed indispensable to the owners of Iron Works. Other persons were thus prevented from taking them up and extorting high prices for them.

At the next session of the Legislature, when Mr. Polk was again a member, he again supported the same course of legislation for the encouragement of the iron manufacture. The journal for that session contains the following, to wit:

"A BILL FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF IRON WORKS was read the third and last time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed." On the same day (October 5th, 1824,) it was signed by the Speakers of both Houses and became a law. It was supported, as that of the previous session had been, by Mr. Polk. This law provided that a Patent or Grant should be issued "to the owner or owners of any Iron Works, for any LAND not fit for cultivation and not exceeding three thousand acres, which heretofore may have been designated and SET APART according to law FOR THE USE OF SAID IRON WORKS; and in making out the title it shall be the duty of the Register to insert in the face of such grant or grants, that said land is granted for the use of Iron Works.

These, fellow citizens, are the recorded evidences of the early, strenuous, and judicious efforts of James K. Polk, to encourage one of the most important of the branches of American Industry—and that most vital to Pennsylvania and New Jersey, besides other States. We submit them to you as a just commentary on his own declared opinions—as the best refutation of the misrepresentations that are made in regard to them.

Chas. J. Ingersoll,	Frederick Stoever,
John Rollins, Jr.	Thomas Holloway,
Samuel Grice,	George H. Martin,
Henry D. Gilpin,	James Page,
John G. Brenner,	Gideon G. Westcott,
William H. Hortsman,	Wm. J. Leiper,
Henry Horn,	J. K. Moorehead,
Calvin Blythe,	John T. Smith,
George Pitt,	Joseph Worrell.
Richard Rush,	

Philadelphia, 14th October, 1844."

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The New Tariff—Why should it discriminate against Home Industry!

We have pressed this question home upon the advocates of McKay's bill in every stage of its progress, but no answer has been vouchsafed us. Mr. Webster did the same thing more forcibly in his great speech of Saturday last, as others had previously done. No explanation was deigned from the other side. Now that the bill has become a law, may we not hope that this protracted and wilful silence will be broken! Nothing that can be said will now affect the present success of the measure. It has become a law, and all must obey it. Why, then, should not the Free Traders defend or explain their measure?

Will they tell us why *Wool* should be charged 30 per cent. in all cases while *Woollen Blankets*, of all kinds, *Wool Hats* and Hat Bodies are admitted at 20, and *Flannels, Baizes, Bockings, Floor Cloths*, all *Worsted* Manufactures with *Worsted* and *Woollen Yarn*, are admitted at 25! Who is benefited by this admission of Foreign Manufactures at a lower rate than is charged on the raw material? Surely not the wool-grower; for if a pound of Wool enters into the consumption of the Country he cannot possibly gain any thing by having it imported in a manufactured rather than a raw state, while our farmers must lose the supplying of food, fuel, &c. to the manufacturer when the article is made abroad. The staple of the fabric known as 'Woollen Blankets,' with Carpetings and most of those above enumerated, is mainly the cheap, coarse Wool which is bought in the cheapest markets of the World. This the British manufacturer imports without duty, and in making Floor-Cloth, &c. he uses broken Woollen Rags for filling. This fabric, so produced, is admitted into our markets by this new Tariff at a lower rate of duty than the American manufacturer must pay on his raw Wool. These, it will be seen, are not exceptions; they embrace two-thirds of all the Woolen fabrics which enter into the consumption of our Country. Is there any kind of apology for this discrimination against our own Labor—this premium to Europeans for doing our work in Europe? If there is, why will not some one state it?

So with the admission of *Books, Magazines, Periodicals*, &c. mostly at 10 and the balance at 20 per cent. duty, while *Paper*, the material of chief value, is charged *thirty* per cent. The consequence must be a large increase of our importations of Books, to the immediate detriment of our Printers, while our Paper-makers fare no better than if the Paper were imported and the Books printed *here*. We can print Books in this Country as cheap as any where else in the world; but our insane knavery in refusing an International Copyright Law deprives foreign authors of any legally recognized property in their works here, while it increases their currency and popularity. A London publisher of a new work by a popular author can very well afford to send over a thousand or so early copies for sale here, and these will take the cream of the market while American editions are preparing. Having nothing additional to pay for authorship, illustrations, stereotyping, &c. because of the American demand, he can swear in the copies required for this market at the bare cost of paper and presswork. The consequence will be, must be, that many works which would be reprinted here under the present duty of twenty or thirty cents per *pound* will be wholly imported under the new duty of ten per *cent*. They will not be offered cheaper to our consumers but at higher rates than our printers and publishers would gladly manufacture them for if our market were secure to them as now.

We will not go over the whole list of articles on which like discriminations are made against our own artisans—some Foreign Manufactures being admitted *free* while our own makers are obliged to pay a duty on their raw material. *Hemp*, unmanufactured, is charged *thirty* per cent. while *Cordage* is charged *twenty-five*, and other *manufactures* of Hemp are admitted at *twenty*. The foreign manufacturer of Cordage, &c. from Russia Hemp has thus in his favor, in competing with our own rope-walks, five to ten per cent discrimination in the duty and much more in the greater weight and bulk of the Hemp he must import than that of the Cordage his rival sends here.

It is not possible that such legislation as this should stand. Party drill, Executive patronage, the enormous stealings of the Mexican War, will all prove as reeds before the mighty tornado of indignation and injury which will resound from our betrayed and sacrificed laborers, demanding the repeal of this most impolitic and unrighteous act. Let none despond—let none sink into apathy; but let one united voice go up from the fields and the workshops of the land, demanding of this Congress and securing from the next, the Repeal of this destructive measure.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The last number of the American Railroad Journal publishes some interesting statistics of this important road, which it says is now on the eve of completion, and which has been looked for in view of the vast public advantages that would result by opening a cheap, easy and expeditious access to Mobile, New Orleans, and the extreme south, through this section of country.

On the fourth of the present month, the road was opened to passengers from Macon to the city of Griffin, a distance of fifty-eight miles,—and the cars have been running regularly since that time, and on or about the first of August ensuing, both passenger and freight cars will run over the road the whole distance from Macon, northwesterly, to Atalanta, being one hundred and one miles.

At the latter point this road connects with the Western and Atlantic road, a state work, by Georgia, upon which, it is said, near three millions of dollars have been already expended. The state road commences at Atalanta, and runs westerly a distance of one hundred and thirty-six miles, to the Tennessee river; thus opening, when complete, in connection with the road to be built from Nashville to the western termination of the state road, a direct and convenient channel for the valuable products of large sections of Tennessee, Ohio and Kentucky, to the Atlantic coast, and the return merchandize for the supply of the same region of these wealthy and fertile states.

The state road is now in actual operation from Atalanta for some sixty or eighty miles westerly, and is steadily progressing to completion. The Nashville road, it is understood, is also to be completed without delay.

The stock of this road is principally owned in New York and Boston, and the general management confined exclusively to Northern agents, whose skill and efficiency is fully exhibited in the fact that since January last, they have laid down the superstructure of nearly one hundred miles, including the necessary depots, tanks, &c. &c.

The Journal closing a long article on this subject, says—

That the stock cannot fail to produce golden returns to its proprietors, admits of no doubt on the part of those best acquainted with the business and products of that region of country, and particularly so when it is known that the whole road when complete, with all its engines, cars, fixtures and appurtenances, will cost but little over five thousand dollars per mile.

Indeed, upon such a statement, it may well be doubted whether any railroad can be found in the United States which bids fair to yield a larger return to its stockholders on the amount of capital employed.

BURIAL OF FOUR CHILDREN.

A Cincinnati paper has an account from Licking county, in that State, of a very unusual sight—the burial of four beautiful children, all girls, and all these born alive at one birth. One lived six hours, one two hours, and two an hour and a half each. At the interment, the coffin was opened to public view, and there was presented the most interesting sight ever seen. Four beautiful babes in one coffin, side by side, of equal size and beauty, all of perfect shape. The parents, Henry and Mary Craft, still live in Licking.

Four little ones, all of a flock, and all of an age, borne forth as death's trophy, one of the richest he has enjoyed since Herod harvested for Heaven the innocents of his Tetrarchate.

These little ones are assured treasures. The Rev. Dr. Dorr, of this city, has indulged in some consoling reflections upon the knowledge which the emigrants from earth to Heaven shall have of each other in their eternity of bliss, the recognition of former relations, &c. And the Rev. Dr. Bethune has consoled the smitten parents with the assurance, scripturally sustained, that the early lost are early saved; so that hereafter the mothers shall see trooping amid the heavenly welcomers of her home-coming the little band that passed the portals of life and death in a single day, without a moral stain, without a dimming of the lustre of innocence. She has treasures, then in Heaven, and where her treasure is, there may her heart be also.

U. S. Gazette.

Certificate of Character.—A Hoosier was called upon the stand out West, to testify to the character of a brother Hoosier. The testimony was as follows:

"How long have you known Bill Whack?"

"Ever since he was born."

"What is his general character?"

"Letter A. No. 1—'bove par a great ways, I judge."

"Would you believe him on oath?"

"Yes, sir-ee! on or off, or any other way, I conclude."

"What, in your opinion, are his qualifications as to good character."

"He's the best shot on our prairies, or in the woods. He can shave the eye-winkers off a wolf as far as a shootin' iron'll carry a ball. He can drink a quart of grog any day, and chaws tobacker like a hoss."

THE VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives:

I have considered the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers" with the care which its importance demands, and now return the same to the House of Representatives in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law.

The bill proposes to appropriate one million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars to be applied to more than forty distinct and separate objects of improvement. On examining its provisions, and the variety of objects of improvement which it embraces, many of them of a local character, it is difficult to conceive, if it shall be sanctioned and become a law, what practical constitutional restraint can hereafter be imposed upon the most extended system of internal improvements by the federal government in all parts of the Union. The constitution has not, in my judgment, conferred upon the federal government the power to construct works of internal improvement within the States, or to appropriate money from the treasury for that purpose. That this bill assumes for the federal government the right to exercise this power, cannot, I think, be doubted. The approved course of the government, and the deliberately-expressed judgment of the people, have denied the existence of such a power under the constitution.—Several of my predecessors have denied its existence in the most solemn forms.

The general proposition that the federal government does not possess this power is so well settled, and has for a considerable period been so generally acquiesced in, that it is not deemed necessary to reiterate the arguments by which it is sustained. Nor do I deem it necessary, after the full and elaborate discussions which have taken place before the country on this subject, to do more than state the general considerations which have satisfied me of the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of the exercise of such a power.

It is not questioned that the federal government is one of limited powers. Its powers are such, and such only as are expressly granted in the constitution, or are properly incident to the expressly granted powers, and necessary to their execution. In determining whether a given power has been granted a sound rule of construction has been laid down by *Mr. Madison.*—That rule is, that "whenever a question arises concerning a particular power, the first question is whether the power be expressed in the constitution. If it be, the question is decided. If it be not expressed, the next inquiry must be, whether it is properly an incident to an expressed power, and necessary to its execution. If it is, it may be exercised by Congress. If it be not, Congress cannot exercise it." It is not pretended that there is any express grant in the constitution conferring on Congress the power in question. Is it then an incidental power, necessary and proper for the execution of any of the granted powers? All the granted powers, it is confidently affirmed, may be effectually executed without the aid of such an incident.

"A power to be incidental must not be exercised for ends which make it a principal or substantive power, independent of the principal power to which it is an incident. It is not enough that it may be regarded by Congress as *convenient*, or that its exercise would advance the public weal. It must be *necessary and proper* to the execution of the principal expressed power to which it is an incident, and without which such principal power cannot be carried into effect. The whole frame of the federal constitution proves that the government which it creates was intended to be one of limited and specified powers. A construction of the constitution so broad as that by which the power in question is defended, tends imperceptibly to a consolidation of power in a government intended by its framers to be thus limited in its authority. "The obvious tendency and inevitable result of a consolidation of the States into one sovereignty would be to transform the republican system of the U. S. into a monarchy." To guard against the assumption of all powers which encroach upon the reserved sovereignty of the States, and which consequently tend to consolidation, is the duty of all the true friends of our political system. That the power in question is not properly an incident to any of the granted powers, I am fully satisfied; but if there were doubts on this subject, experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the rule that all the functionaries of the federal government should abstain from the exercise of all questionable or doubtful powers. If an enlargement of the powers of the federal government should be deemed proper, it is safer and wiser to appeal to the States and the people in the mode prescribed by the constitution for the grant desired, than to assume its exercise without an amendment of the constitution. If Congress does not possess the general power to construct works of internal improvement within the States, or to appropriate money from the treasury for that purpose, what is there to exempt some, at least, of the objects of appropriation included in this bill from the operation of the general rule? This bill assumes the existence of the power, and in some of its provisions asserts the principle, that Congress may exercise it as fully as though the appropriation which it proposes were applicable to the construction of roads and canals. If there be a distinction in principle, it is not perceived, and should be clearly defined. Some of the objects of appropriation contained in this bill are local in their character, and lie within the limits of a single State, and though, in the language of the bill, they are called *harbors* they are not connected with foreign commerce, nor are they places of refuge or shelter for our navy, or commercial marine on the ocean or lake shores. To call the mouth of a creek, or a shallow inlet on our coast, a harbor, cannot confer the authority to expend the public money in its improvement. Congress have exercised the power coeval with the constitution of establishing light-houses, beacons, buoys, and piers on our ocean and lake shores, for the purpose of rendering navigation safe and easy, and of affording protection and shelter for our navy and other shipping. These are safeguards placed in existing channels of navigation. After the long acquiescence of the government through all preceding administrations, I am not disposed to question or disturb the authority to make appropriations for such purposes.

When we advance a step beyond this point, and in addition to the establishment and support, by appropriations from the treasury, of light-houses, beacons, buoys, piers, and other improvements within the bays, inlets, and harbors on our ocean and lake coasts immediately connected with our foreign commerce, and attempt to make improvements in the interior at points unconnected with foreign commerce, and where they are not needed for the protection and security of our navy and commercial marine, the difficulty arises in drawing a line beyond which appropriations may not be made by the federal government.

One of my predecessors, who saw the evil consequences of the system proposed to be revived by this bill, attempted to define this line by declaring that, "expenditures of this character" should be "confined *below* the ports of entry or delivery established by law." Acting on this restriction, he withheld his sanction from a bill which had passed Congress "to improve the navigation of the Wabash river." He was at the same time "sensible that this restriction was not as satisfactory as could be desired, and that much embarrassment may be caused to the executive department in its execution, by appropriations for remote and not well understood objects." This restriction, it was soon found, was subject to be evaded, and rendered comparatively useless in checking the system of improvements which it was designed to arrest, in consequence of the facility with which ports of entry and delivery may be established by law upon the upper waters and in some instances, almost at the head springs of some of the most unimportant of our rivers, and at points on our coast possessing no commercial importance, and not used as places of refuge and safety by our navy and other shipping. Many of the ports of entry and delivery now authorized by law, so far as foreign commerce is concerned, exist only in the statute books. No entry of foreign goods is ever made, and no duties are ever collected at them. No export of American products bound for foreign countries, ever clear from them. To assume that their existence in the statute books as ports of entry or delivery warrant expenditures on the waters leading to them, which would be otherwise unauthorized, would be to assert the proposition, that the law-making power may engraft new provisions on the constitution. If the restriction be a sound one, it can only apply to the bays, inlets, and rivers connected with or leading to such ports as actually have foreign commerce; ports at which foreign importations arrive in bulk, paying the duties charged by law, and from which exports are made to foreign countries. It will be found by applying the restriction thus understood to the bill under consideration, that it contains appropriations for more than twenty objects of internal improvement, called in the bill HARBORS, at places which have never been declared by law either ports of entry or delivery, and at which, as appears from the records of the treasury, there has never been an arrival of foreign merchandise, and from which there has never been a vessel cleared for a foreign country. It will be found that many of these works are new, and at places for the improvement of which appropriations are now for the first time proposed. It will be found, also, that the bill contains appropriations for rivers upon which there not only exists no foreign commerce, but upon which there has not been established even a paper port of entry, and for the mouths of creeks, denominated harbors, which if improved can benefit only the particular neighborhood in which they are situated. It will be found, too, to contain appropriations the expenditure of which will only have the effect of improving one place at the expense of the natural advantages of another in its vicinity. Should this bill become a law the same PRINCIPLE which authorizes the appropriations which it proposes to make, would also authorize similar appropriations for the improvement of all the other bays, inlets, and creeks, which may with equal propriety be called harbors, and of all rivers, important or unimportant, in every part of the Union. To sanction the bill with such provisions, would be to concede the PRINCIPLE that the federal government possesses the power to expend the public money in a general system of internal improvements, limited in its extent only by the ever varying discretion of successive Congresses and successive Executives. It would be to efface and remove the limitations and restrictions of power, which the constitution has wisely provided to limit the authority and action of the federal government to a few well defined and specified objects. Besides these objections, the practical evils which must flow from the exercise, on the part of the federal government, of the powers asserted in this bill, impress my mind with a grave sense of my duty to avert them from the country, as far as my constitutional action may enable me to do so.

It not only leads to a consolidation of power in the federal government at the expense of the rightful authority of the States, but its inevitable tendency is, to embrace objects for the expenditure of the public money, which are local in their character, benefitting but few at the expense of the common treasury of the whole. It will engender sectional feelings and prejudices calculated to disturb the harmony of the Union. It will destroy the harmony which should prevail in our legislative counsels.

It will produce combinations of local and sectional interests, strong enough when united, to carry propositions for appropriations of public money which could not of themselves, and standing alone succeed, and cannot fail to lead to wasteful and extravagant expenditures.

It must produce a disreputable scramble for the public money, by the conflict which is inseparable from such a system, between local and individual interests and the general interests of the whole. It is unjust to those States which have with their own means constructed their own internal improvements, to make from the common treasury appropriations for similar improvements in other States.

In its operation it will be oppressive and unjust towards those States whose representatives and people either deny or doubt the existence of the power, or think its exercise inexpedient, and who, while they equally contribute to the treasury, cannot consistently with their opinions engage in the general competition for a share of the public money. Thus a large portion of the Union in number and in geographical extent, contributing its equal proportion of taxes to the support of the government, would, under the operation of such a system, be compelled to see the national treasure—the common stock of all—unequally disbursed, and often improvidently wasted for the advantage of small sections, instead of being applied to the great national purposes in which all have a common interest, and for which alone the power to collect the revenue was given. Should the system of internal improvements proposed prevail, all these evils will multiply and increase with the increase of the number of the States, and the extension of the geographical limits of the settled portion of our country. With the increase of our numbers and the extension of our settlements, the local objects demanding appropriations of the public money for their improvement will be proportionately increased. In each case the expenditure of the public money would confer benefits, direct or indirect, only on a section, while these sections would become daily less in comparison with the whole.

The wisdom of the framers of the constitution in withholding power over such objects from the federal government, and leaving them to the local governments of the States, becomes more and more manifest with every year's experience of the operations of our system.

In a country of limited extent, with but few such objects of expenditure [if the form of government permitted it,] a common treasury might be used for their improvement with much less inequality and injustice than in one of the vast extent which ours now presents in population and territory. The treasure of the world would hardly be equal to the improvement of every bay, inlet, creek, and river in our country which might be supposed to promote the agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial interests of a neighborhood.

The federal constitution was wisely adapted in its provisions to any expansion of our limits and population; and with the advance of the confederacy of the States in the career of national greatness, it becomes the more apparent that the harmony of the Union, and the equal justice to which all its parts are entitled, require that the federal government should confine its action within the limits prescribed by the constitution to its power and authority. Some of the provisions of this bill are not subject to the objections stated, and did they stand alone I should not feel it to be my duty to withhold my approval.

If no constitutional objections existed to the bill, there are others of a serious nature which deserve some consideration. It appropriates between one and two millions of dollars for objects which are of no pressing necessity; and this is proposed at a time when the country is engaged in a foreign war, and when Congress at its present session has authorized a loan or the issue of Treasury notes to defray the expenses of the war, to be resorted to if the "exigencies of the government shall require it." It would seem to be the dictate of wisdom under such circumstances to husband our means, and not to waste them on comparatively unimportant objects, so that we may reduce the loan or issue of Treasury notes which may become necessary to the smallest practicable sum. It would seem to be wise, too, to abstain from such expenditures with a view to avoid the accumulation of a large public debt, the existence of which would be opposed to the … of free institutions.

Should this bill become a law, the principle which it establishes will inevitably lead to large and annually increasing appropriations and drains upon the treasury, for it is not to be doubted that numerous other localities not embraced in its provisions, but quite as much entitled to the favor of the government as those which are embraced, will demand, through their representatives in Congress, to be placed on an equal footing with them. With such an increase of expenditure must necessarily follow either an increased public debt, or increased burdens upon the people by taxation, to supply the treasury with the means of meeting the accumulated demands upon it.

With profound respect for the opinion of Congress, and ever anxious, as far as I can consistently with my responsibility to our common constituents, to co-operate with them in the discharge of our respective duties, it is with unfeigned regret that I find myself constrained, for the reasons which I have assigned, to withhold my approval from this bill.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, August 3d, 1846.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WHOM DOES PROTECTION CONCERN?

This question, asked as to the Tariff, and as to the greater interest of the poor or the rich in Protective duties, is a good deal like asking, *Who* have the greater need to be defended by the laws, the weak or the strong? For, as the strong are able to live with less aid of laws than the weak, so can the wealthy better take care of themselves than the destitute. For the latter, there may be need of poorhouses and other public charities; these, therefore, though a purely artificial contrivance, and Governments find it good to create; but is it the rich who require them? We apprehend not.

Now, to say that protective tariffs are adapted for the benefit of the capitalist is just about as true as that laws are made for the benefit of lawyers only, or that poorhouses are built merely for the sake of the overseers of the poor. But there are others that have a much greater interest in the existence of law than the lawyers, and in that of poorhouses than the overseers. It is all the difference which a man has between the necessity of living and that of getting rich. Laws and poorhouses may enable lawyers and overseers to grow richer; but the rest of the community could not exist without the laws, and the paupers would perish if there were not poorhouses. So it is with laws that, by what we call the Protective System, create more lucrative employments for those dependent for subsistence on their daily labor. The same laws help the capitalist—a man already possessed of some wealth—to get more; but what is the little and vain enjoyment of show, which added wealth creates for him, in comparison with the solid comfort spread among whole bodies of the poor by these laws, which bring their labor into constant demand, and advance its compensation still more in that continual employment than in the mere rate of wages?

If, then, protective duties are to the advantage of one capitalist, (who could however live without them,) they are of vastly more relative advantage to perhaps hundreds of poor, in each manufactory, who could scarcely *live*, even without them, and about whom, at any event, they double and triple and quadruple all the security, and comfort, and respectability of life.

To judge more surely of the fact which we are asserting, let any one look at the comparative condition of the laboring poor, in those quarters where the Protective System has reared up these artificial employments, and in those other quarters where it has not. In the former, you see all busy, diligent, and well paid; the women as profitably occupied as the men, in proportion to their strength; and the very children either at work, or at school, upon funds which the surplus of their own wages has in reality often supplied. No rags, no wretchedness, no melancholy cabin, half-roofless and with floor of mud, a tattered troop of children about it, a sad mother looking half-famine-struck, to be seen occasionally through the dismantled door or broken walls, her husband probably gone a fishing or a hunting, because he, the sole worker for the family, cannot get employment more than half his time. This latter is the description, familiar to every body, of the poor of all those parts of the country where the beneficent action of the system we speak of has not yet created employments. Among them, the habitation is such as scarcely defends them from the weather; the raiment is scanty, coarse, unsuited to the season, and full of rents or patches; the food itself is bad, insufficient, and always uncertain for the morrow; and five dollars at a time in money is a thing no more to be dreampt of than the possession of the Bank of England. Add to all this the saddest of human deprivations—the absence of nearly all hope of ever bettering their condition. This is the situation of the poor—of those who have not farms of their own—over nearly the whole country where manufactories have not yet sprung up. Except their color, and some few general signs of belonging to civilized life, they are very little better off than savages.

On the other hand, see what general comfort, what cheerfulness in the dwellings, what decency and fitness of the apparel, what abundance of all the household food, what a multiplication of all the household conveniences, what habits of order and industry, what general education, what respectability, what cheerful expectations of the future, grow up for the laboring classes around every centre of the employments which these laws for the encouragement of production at home bring about. Let any man look on all this, and tell us, if he has the conscience, that this system and these establishments are for the benefit of 'bloated capitalists!' For *one* benefit to those capitalists, they confer hundreds of benefits on the working classes. This we will take another occasion more minutely and systematically to explain, and to develop, as well as we can, the whole necessary relation and dependency between the employer and the laborer—a dependency (as we have said) much more necessary to the latter than to the former.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston on Monday morning, from Liverpool whence she sailed on the 19th ultimo.

We learn from Telegraphic despatches in the New York papers that she brings to the United States the OREGON TREATY, ratified by the British Government, under the seal of the new foreign minister, Lord Palmerston. This important document was signed on the 17th, by his Lordship and Mr. McLane, the American Minister.

In the House of Lords, on the same day, the Marquis of Lansdowne rose and said that it was his duty to lay before their Lordships and that House the Treaty which had just been concluded between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States, in reference to the Oregon Territory. He had the satisfaction of informing their Lordships that ratifications had that day been exchanged. A similar motion was made in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston, who appeared at the bar and stated that he had a paper to present by command of her Majesty.

The new Ministry had got fairly to work, and the business of the country was again in a state of progresson. In every quarter a disposition existed to give the new appointments a fair trial.

The affairs of this session of Parliament were expected to be wound up by the middle of August.

The great movement to reimburse Mr. Cobden for the loss of health and money was progressing, and there seemed every chance that the hundred thousand pounds fixed upon as the maximum of the amount to be given to him would be raised.

Efforts will be made to raise a splendid monument to Sir Robert Peel, by means of penny subscriptions throughout the British Empire, as an expression of the nation's gratitude.

THE MARKETS.

Cotton.—The manufacturing districts are busy, and confidence prevails. The season conduces all that we could desire. The cotton market is firm, with good steady business, and prices have an upward tendency. The later arrivals from the United States show that the last crop will not exceed 2,100,000 bales, and that the prospects of the crop for the present year, owing to the lateness of the spring, are not particulary promising.

The sales at Liverpool for the week ending the 17th were 36,780 bales. Sea Island fell off a half penny. On the 18th there was a fair demand, but no change in prices.

The French Claims.—We observed yesterday that bills had heretofore passed one House of Congress or the other to liquidate the claims for French spoliations prior to 1800. Bills have repeatedly passed the Senate for their payment, but we believe that the other House has never until Tuesday last come to a direct vote on them, although committees of that House have several times reported in their favor. Indeed, out of twenty-five reports made by committees of Congress on the subject of these claims, twenty-two of them we believe have urged their payment; and not a single unfavorable report has been made on them since the publication of the documents which were drawn from the Departments of States some years ago respecting them, and which appeared to settle the question of their justice. The bill which passed the House on Tuesday received a majority of seven votes.—*Nat. Int.*

THE MEXICAN WAR.

[Correspondence Mobile Herald, 27th ult.]

PENSACOLA, July 25, 1846.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

The U. S. frigate Raritan, Com. Gregory, arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 17th inst., bringing two days later dates than received by the Princeton.

Paredes had not left the city of Mexico. It was found impossible to raise a body of even 5000 to follow him.

It is the opinion of all well informed persons that there is nothing to prevent Gen'l. Taylor's marching directly to the city of Mexico. There are no troops to oppose him.

Gen. Scott's ideas of the rainy season have caused much mirth among those residing in the neighborhood of the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz. There is no finer climate in the world than that of the highlands of Mexico, which are reached near Monterey.

Gen. Moro, the new commandant of the Castle and city of Vera Cruz, who has succeeded the Vice President Bravo, has entered upon his duties. He has a body of several hundred men at work every morning on the low sand beach adjoining the Castle, where he is throwing up additional breastworks. About sunset the soldiers are exercised at target firing.—The guns are mostly of large calibre, and throw shot to a great distance.

The American squadron is anchored under Green Islands. The opinion daily gains that the Castle can only be taken by *escalade* or *"boarding"* as Jack calls it. This the sailors of the squadron are eager to undertake.

The British steamer arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th, without Santa Anna, and the best informed now say there is no probability of his coming there at all.

The yellow fever is making great havoc among the troops both in the Castle and in the City.

Excellent health prevails throughout the squadron, the frigate Raritan alone excepted, on board of which vessel the scurvy prevails to a great extent.

There is much complaint of the want of medical officers on board our ships.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Discharge of the Louisiana Volunteers by order of the Secretary of War.—Gen. Taylor's Order in conformity with the intentions of the War Department.—Cols. Peyton's and Featherston's Regiments decided by the Secretary of War as not legally in the service.—Arrival of some of the Alabama Volunteers.—March of the regular troops to Camargo.—Gov. Henderson not expected to live.

The brig Empresario arrived at the Barracks this morning, seven days from Brazos Santiago, with Capt. [Gen.] Desha's company of Alabama Volunteers, who have been ordered to New Orleans to be mustered out of the service according to instructions from the War Department. Six other companies from Alabama, all the Louisiana Volunteers and the St. Louis Legion, six months men, are to be mustered out of service by the same authority. Cols. Peyton's and Featherston's Regiments are not recognised by the Department as being in the service at all.

When the Empresario left, most of the regular troops had gone to Camargo, where it is probable all are by this time. Unless General Taylor has been detained, on account of the withdrawal of so many volunteers from the army, to make new arrangements regarding the disposition of the remaining ones, he has joined the regular army ere this at Camargo.

The Texan troops were about taking up their march for Mier.

Several fine artillery companies had arrived from the seaboard before the Empresario left.

Gen. Smith had proceeded with the 3d and 4th Regiments U. S. Infantry up to Camargo, commanding with his rank as Colonel in the army. It will be recollected that Gen. Smith has been appointed Colonel of the new Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, and it is upon his commission as such that he now acts.

Governor Henderson was lying dangerously ill at Matamoras at the latest dates—very little hope was, if any, entertained of his recovery.

No news had been received of the whereabouts of the Mexican army. Letters had been received at Matamoras from the city of Mexico, which stated that Paredes was to leave that city to join the army. The 20th ult. was the day assigned by these letters for his departure for the seat of war.

Brig. Gen. Hamer was to be left in command at Matamoras, where a regiment of volunteers was to be stationed and the forts garrisoned by artillery.

More extensive hospitals had been ordered to be erected at Point Isabel, for the accommodation of a large number of sick.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.

FROM BRAZOS SANTIAGO.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Forward, H. B. Nones, Esq., Comd'g., arrived yesterday forenoon from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the 24th ult.

Com'r. Alex'r. Slidell Mackenzie, U. S. N., came passenger in the Forward, charged with despatches for the Government. The Courier of last evening states upon the authority of this gentleman, that the Louisiana Volunteers had been discharged.

We learn verbally that nothing of especial interest has occurred since our last advices from the Rio Grande; that the movement up the river was going on as fast as means of transportation could be had; and that no extraordinary sickness had broken out amongst the Volunteers.

I heard it stated a day or two since that Gen. Arista had sent in a courier to Gen. Taylor, requesting that a force might be sent on to his hacienda near Monterey, to take him prisoner. According to the story, Gen. A. is under strict watch and cannot move without having the eyes of some of the Government emissaries upon him. I give this story precisely as I heard it.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.

THE LATEST FROM THE ARMY.
ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK.

The steamship New York, Capt. Phillips, arrived in the course of the forenoon yesterday from Brazos Santiago and Galveston, having left the former place on the 29th and the latter on the 30th ult.

The intelligence from the interior of Texas is totally devoid of interest.

We learn that Mr. Lumsden and his party reached Point Isabel on Friday, the 24th inst., and the next day proceeded to Matamoras. It was thought that they would join one of the companies of Mounted Rangers.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RAILROAD MEETING IN ROBESON.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Robeson assembled at McCrimmen's, in said county, on Saturday, the 1st of August, to take into consideration the subject of a Railroad communication from the city of Raleigh, by the way of Fayetteville, to Camden in S. Carolina.

On motion, Archibald A. T. Smith, Esq., was called to the chair, and Angus McDonald appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting were explained by the Chair, in an able and impressive speech.

On motion, John H. McMillan, Esq., Dr. Hector McLean, and Dr. Alexander McDonald, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. The committee after retiring for a short time, returned with the following resolutions, which were warmly advocated by John Gilchrist and Thomas A. Norment, Esqs., in impressive and able arguments, and were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the extension of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad from Raleigh to Fayetteville and thence to Camden in South Carolina, is a matter involving vast consequences to the people of this State and the whole country, and especially to the travelling community, the people of Robeson county take a lively interest in the proposed scheme for effecting that connection: therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting pledge its hearty co-operation in all proper measures to effect this desirable object.

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence be appointed to confer with committees from Fayetteville, Raleigh and other places, and to take such steps and adopt such measures as may have a tendency to promote the object in view.

Resolved, That a meeting be held at Col. A. McEachin's in this county, on Saturday the 15th of August, and that delegates from other communities interested in the project be invited to attend.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition made at Bennettsville to hold a Convention at Cheraw on the 2d Monday of September, and that we will appoint delegates thereto.

The following persons were appointed to compose the committee of correspondence under resolution 2d:

William O. McNeill, Col. Alex. McMillan, Malcolm McBryde.

The meeting then adjourned.

A. A. T. SMITH, Ch'm.

A. McDONALD, Sec'y.

THE CONNECTING LINK.

There now appears to be but little doubt that the day is not far distant when the only link which is now wanting to complete the rail road communication between the Northern and Southern portions of our Union, will be built, and put in successful operation. The deep interest manifested on the subject, not only by the citizens of this State and North Carolina, but also by capitalists in other portions of our Union, gives conclusive evidence that every exertion will be made use of in order to have the entire line completed as soon as practicable. Various routes have been suggested for the consideration of those who feel interested in the great importance and absolute necessity of completing the road, and the facilities of each of the proposed routes have been urged with much earnestness, by their respective advocates, and it is indeed essentially necessary that the advantages and disadvantages of each route should be clearly pointed out, and that speedily, in order that no doubt may be left upon the minds of those who will impartially view the subject in all its bearings, as to which of the routes is the most practicable, and presents the best inducements to capitalists to embark in the undertaking, for it would be the height of folly for any company to adopt a route for a rail road, unless it was clearly proved that it was the best possible one which could be had. It was to effect this purpose that the members of the Rail Road Convention which recently assembled at Bennettsville, in this State, adopted the resolution urging the propriety of holding a Convention in this place on the second Monday in September next, at which all who feel interested in the matter might have an opportunity of presenting the advantages of the different routes proposed, and we earnestly hope that there will be a large number present, fully prepared to discuss the matter in all its bearings, in order that all possible information may be obtained on this highly important subject; and for ourselves, although it is our candid opinion that the upper route, that is to say, from Raleigh, through to Camden, by the way of Fayetteville and Cheraw is decidedly the best, yet, if it can be clearly proved that such is not actually the case, and some other route, after due examination, be finally adopted, we hereby pledge ourselves to give it our faithful support.—In the mean time, however, we shall embrace every opportunity to urge the claims of Cheraw to the favorable consideration of the Convention and the public.

The opinions expressed in the following extract from the Camden *Journal*, of the 29th ult., are exactly to the point, and we are indeed pleased that our contemporary has with characteristic candor spoken a good word in favor of the route which we advocate, and acknowledged that notwithstanding his belief that the interests of Camden would be better promoted by the adoption of another route, yet it is useless to deny the fact that the one from Raleigh, through Fayetteville and Cheraw, to Camden, "is the most natural, the best and the cheapest of any yet mentioned:"

"The truth is, that the route hence by Cheraw and Fayetteville to Raleigh, is the most natural, the best and the cheapest of any yet mentioned. This will be seen by referring to a map of the two States; and although, another of the routes might be more advantageous to Camden, yet we think that generally the upper route finds most favor with our citizens. Those writers who think that the people of this town and the adjoining country, are unable to lend further assistance to rail road projects, we apprehend are in error, for almost single handed and without foreign aid, our citizens have subscribed Four Hundred Thousand Dollars for the construction of their own road; but, there is something left in the purse yet, which will be as freely given, when the interests and prosperity of our town demand it."—*Cheraw Gaz.*

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. McKAY.—The Locofoco papers in this State have lately copied some compliment to Gen. McKay, from some Locofoco paper at the North. We present them with one from a higher source, viz: Senator Benton, who, in the following extract from a longer speech, very clearly shows that the famous Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means did not understand his own Tariff bill.

MR. BENTON. I did not wish to vote upon any clause of amendment to this bill. I intend to vote for it on the single ground of overturning the act of 1842. I did not wish to go into the business of amendment. Amendment implies the exercise of judgment, consideration, and deliberation, and the time and circumstances do not admit of these requisites to legislation. I hope there will be no more motions to amend; but, this motion being made, I am forced to vote upon it, and must give my reasons for the vote. The motion is to strike out the sections which authorize the Government to constitute itself the purchaser of the importation. This is not a new question to me; it is not the first time I have thought or talked about it. At least six months ago, in a conversation with the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, (Mr. McKay) I mentioned the British practice of taking the importation at the invoice price as an objection to the ad valorem system. I objected to the system, and mentioned this identical practice of the British Government as an incident of the system, and one not suitable to the genius of our Government, or perhaps consistent with our constitution. In Great Britain it was found, upon experience, that ad valorems, even to the limited extent there used, were so subject to fraud, and to frauds which could not be proved, that it was necessary to have recourse, in addition to all other penalties, to the extraordinary remedy of converting the Government into a merchant, and taking the goods on its own account.

But it was not in the case of flagrant fraud—of proveable fraud—but in an equivocal case—a case where fraud could not be established in a court of justice. In that case, the Government, shutting its eyes upon the fraud, but willing to deprive the fraudulent importer of his undue gains, treats him as an honest man—takes his goods at his own price—and allows him the usual mercantile profit of ten per cent. This is fair and intelligible, and … was evidently intended to be … it. It was evidently intended to make the American act conformable to the British act but with a total misconception of the British act. Our bill differs from the British in being applicable to fraud … instead of innocent importations; and it differs from it in not giving the importer his fair mercantile profit. In this our bill is contradictory and incomprehensible.—The British take the goods and pay the price, and add ten per cent. profit, on the ground of an innocent undervaluation; in the case of a fraudulent importation the importer is punished by the loss of his goods and other penalties; and this has been the case from the time of the Patriarchs to the present day. Fraud was never before rewarded, except by this bill. I undertake to say it is the first bill which rewards fraud which has been seen in the annals of human legislation. Our bill goes upon the idea of fraud. It is for an intention to defraud that the goods may be taken for Government use. And now, upon what principle can two per cent, or any per cent., be given on a fraud? By the laws of all our custom-house laws—by the laws of the world, from the time of the patriarchs to the present day—fraud is a crime, punishable by fines and forfeiture; … human legislation was fraud ever before rewarded. This bill gives back the whole amount of the fraud, and then gives two per cent. profit on that amount. This is incomprehensible—inconsequential—preposterous. It can only result from copying the substance of the British act without understanding it; and then, thinking ten per cent. rather a high premium on fraud, our bill reduces it to five! Why, sir, in the case of fraud the British system forfeits the whole importation; and that is reasonable, and so have our acts always done. Our laws always forfeit for fraud, but this act rewards!

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

It is known that the Senate has for several days past spent much of its time in Executive session, that is, with closed doors; and we perceive it stated in the correspondence from this city in sundry Northern papers that the subject of deliberation has been a communication from the President of the United States on the subject of our relations with Mexico. So far we have reason to believe the statement to be correct, but in regard to the nature of the communication of the President, we apprehend the speculations of the writers are not entirely so. The rumor in this city, in which we are inclined to place reliance, is, that the President's communication to the Senate contained a proposition to be empowered to treat with Mexico for peace, boundaries, &c., and asking for an appropriation of a sum of money the better to enable him to accomplish that purpose. We do not hear that anything has been done on this subject, and what the decision of the Senate will be on it must be mere matter of conjecture.

If we may venture a conjecture ourselves, it is that the sentiment of the Senate will be, that, as the Administration rushed into this war without any body's advice or sanction, so it will be holden to its proper responsibility to propose and settle terms of peace. We speak without authority, but such we collect as the current and the most probable opinion.

National Intelligencer.

The Honorable Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama, has resigned his seat in Congress. His address to his constituents is a plain-spoken document, and bitterly denunciatory of the Democracy of the North and West. He wishes the South to have nothing more to do with them in political affairs. "My observation here (he says) convinces me that in such a party organization, the South, which is the only portion of the party sound on all these questions, is used merely to *foot the bill*, and to aid in giving a power which shall give *the spoils!* to our Northern brethren. And, as a remedy for this state of things, he proposes that they shall "never again meet in a common Democratic convention a large body of men who have vigorously opposed us on principle.""

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 11, 1846.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

THE ELECTION in this State for Governor, Members of the Legislature, &c. was held on Thursday last. We give the Returns as far as they have been received. Gov. Graham is re-elected by a majority doubtless little short of 15,000 votes!

We are not yet able to tell how parties will stand in the Legislature, but enough is known to place it almost beyond doubt that the Whigs will have a decided majority in both Houses.

As far as heard from they have elected—In Northampton 3, Granville 2, Franklin 1, Stanly 1, Anson 3, Brunswick 1, Moore and Montgomery 1, Robeson and Richmond 1, Richmond 1, Chatham 4, Johnston 1, Person 1, Randolph 3, Orange 4, Halifax 1, Davidson 2, Hertford 2, Guilford 4, Craven 2, Pasquotank and Perquimons 3, Chowan 1, Beaufort 3, Jones 1, Rowan 1, Rowan and Davie 1, Bertie 3, Cabarrus and Stanly 1,—52.

And the Locos have elected—In Cumberland 3, Robeson 2, Sampson 3, Granville 2, Franklin 2, New Hanover 3, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus 1, Moore 1, Bladen 1, Johnston 2, Caswell 3, Person 1, Orange 1, Lenoir 1, Wayne 3, Greene 1, Halifax 2, Duplin 3, Davidson 1, Warren 3, Rowan 1,—40.

The Whigs have lost—In Orange 1, Halifax 2, Davidson 1, Moore 1,—5.

And gained—In Granville 1, Franklin 1, Person 1,—3.

The last Legislature stood—Senate, Whigs 25, Locos 25. Commons, Whigs 70, Locos 50. Whig majority on joint ballot 20.

Should no other changes take place, the Whigs will now have a majority of 2 in the Senate and 14 in the House.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1846.		1844.	
	Graham.	Shepard.	Graham.	Hoke.
Cumberland,	722	701	603	1076
Wake,		34 m.	1071	1271
Sampson,	594	692	461	727
Stanly,	562	28	541	81
Anson,	882	312	1073	506
New Hanover,	257	948	283	1101
Brunswick,	352	257	335	311
Moore,	588	352	584	513
Richmond,	715	54	678	113
Chatham,	1126	524	1153	794
Bladen,	302	392	271	499
Johnston,	683	675	639	585
Person,	392	516	287	622
Caswell,	260	996	277	1088
Lenoir,		9 m.	198	356
Wayne,	317	884	247	846
Randolph,	1233	213	1082	318
Orange,	1711	1444	1770	1555
Duplin,	257	947	236	866
Davidson,	1004	619	911	658
Warren,	164	646	127	716
Halifax,	104 m.		569	378
Rowan,	829	608	809	736
Davie,	439	284	508	354
Guilford,	1867	369	1920	363
	15,278	12,592	16,539	16,527

LEGISLATURE.

Cumberland—Dr. T. N. Cameron, Senate; G. W. Pegram and Duncan Shaw, Commons. All Locos; no change. Poll: Commons, Pegram 747, Shaw 674, B. F. Atkins, Loco, 604, T. J. Mims, Loco, 500. For Sheriff, Alex'r Johnson 1160, J. Green 346.

Robeson—Regan and McNeill, Commons. Both Locos; no change.

Sampson—Gavin, Senate; Murphy and Brown, Commons. All Locos; no change. Poll: Senate, Gavin 380, Slocum, Whig, 311; Commons, Murphy 699, Brown 664, Royal, Whig, 502. Sheriff, A. B. Chesnutt, without opposition.

Northampton—The whole Whig Ticket elected. No change.

Granville—Russell, Whig, elected Senator. (A gain.) 1 Whig and 2 Locos in the Commons.

Franklin—Thomas, Whig, in the Senate. Whig gain. 2 Loco Commoners.

Stanly—Palmer, Whig, Commons. No change. Poll: Palmer 270, Locke, Whig, 235, Parker, do., 123.

Anson—D. D. Daniel, Senate, without opposition; Hargrave and Richardson, Commons. All Whigs; no change. Poll: Hargrave 936, Richardson 603. Jon. Trull, Whig, 567.

[In connection with the above, we publish the following letter.]

WADESBOROUGH, Aug. 7.

Dear Sir: I here annex state of the poll for Governor and members of the Legislature. Owing to there being no return received from two precincts in the Anson part of Union, Mr. Richardson is elected—when, if the return had come on, Trull is elected by 40 or 50 votes. Mr. R. will not claim the seat, and by this mail has sent on his resignation to the Governor, that a writ may issue for another trial.

New Hanover—W. S. Ashe, Senate, without opposition; Edw'd Hall and Thos. Williams, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Brunswick—Henry Watters, Whig, Commons. Poll: Watters 358, Galloway, Loco, 268. Allen, Whig, Sheriff.

Bladen, Brunswick, and Columbus—Robert Melvin, Loco, Senate. No change. Poll:

	Melvin, Loco.	McDougald, Whig.
Bladen	308	129
Brunswick	155	236
Columbus	000	000

Moore and Montgomery—Alex. Kelly, Whig, Senate, without opposition. No change.

Robeson and Richmond—John Gilchrist, Whig, Senate. No change. Poll:

	Gilchrist, Whig.	Norment, Loco.
Robeson,	355	510
Richmond,	349	91
	704	601

Moore—M. B. Person, Independent Loco, elected in the Commons, over Corn's Tyson, Whig, and Wm. Barrett, Loco. Whig loss. Poll: Person 584, Tyson 292, Barrett 196.

Richmond—Walter L. Steele, Whig, Commons. No change. Poll: Steele 438, H. W. Covington, Whig, 380. Wm. Buchanan elected Sheriff over A. N. Nicholson.

Chatham—W. Albright, Senate; Messrs. Hackney, Lasater and Waddell, Commons. All Whigs; no change. Poll: Senate, Albright 535, Marsh, Loco, 419. Commons, Hackney 1102, Lasater 1023, Waddell 989. Harris, Loco, 786, Reeves, ditto, 761. Ragland, ditto, 609. Harman re-elected Sheriff.

Bladen—Thos. S. D. McDowell, Loco, Commons. No change. Poll: McDowell 332, Joshua Bryan, Loco, 298. G. W. Melvin, Sheriff.

Johnston—Tomlinson, Loco, in the Senate; Richardson, Loco, and Sanders, Whig, in the Commons. No change. Poll: Senate, Tomlinson 433, Adams, Whig, 382. Commons, Richardson 721, Sanders 690, Leach, Loco, 686, McLeod, Whig, 643.

Caswell—Graves, Senate; Lea and McMullin, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Person—Hester, Loco, Senate; Holman, Whig, Commons, by 25 majority over Cunningham, Loco. [Whig gain.] Poll: Senate, Hester 226, Barnett, Whig, 205.

Randolph—Hogan in the Senate; Brower and White, Commons. All Whigs; no change. Poll: Senate, Hogan 481, McCain, Whig, 144, Bulla, ditto, 145, Stinson, Loco, 148. Commons, Brower 835, White 589, Rush, Whig, 500, Brickhead, ditto, 217. Burgess, Loco, 335, Stinson, Whig, 72. Andrews, Sheriff.

Orange—Hugh Waddell, Senate, by 4 votes over his Locofoco opponent. Mebane, Leathers, and Faucett, Whigs, and Smith, Loco, Commons. Whig loss of 1.

Lenoir—Jackson (Independent) elected over the regular nominee. Voted for by the Whigs, and pledged to vote for no man as U. S. Senator in favor of Sub-Treasury.

Wayne—Exum, Senate; Brogden and Barnes, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Greene—Edwards, Loco, Commons, by 8 votes over Horne, Whig. No change.

Halifax—Col. A. Joyner, Whig, Senate; 2 Locos in the Commons. Whig loss of 2.

Pasquotank and Perquimons—Ehringhaus, Whig, elected Senator by 162 majority, and Whig Commoners elected in each county.

Beaufort—Whigs all elected.

Jones—Foy, Whig, elected.

Rowan and Davie—Kerr, Whig, elected to the Senate.

Rowan—Ribelin, Whig, and Ellis, Loco, elected to the Commons. No change.

Bertie—Whigs all elected.

Duplin—Hill, Senate; Davis and Kelly, Commons without opposition. All Locos; no change. Poll: Senate, Hill 257, Pearsall, Whig, 231, Swinson 130.

Davidson—S. Hargrove, Loco, Senate; [Whig loss;] V. Hoover and H. Walser, Whigs, Commons. Poll: Senate, Hargrove, 484, J. Thomas, Whig, 482. Commons, Hoover 981, Walser 931, Clemmons, Loco, 663, Richards, ditto, 650. J. Adderton, Sheriff. [Our correspondent states that Hargrove received at least 100 Whig votes for the Senate.]

Hertford—Hon. K. Rayner, Senate; Whig Commoner elected. No change.

Warren—Gen. M. T. Hawkins, Senate; Hawkins and Austin, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Guilford—John A. Gilmer, Senate; E. W. Ogburn, Nathan Hunt, and Peter Adams, Commons. All Whigs; no change.

Craven—Senate, doubtful; two Whig Commoners. Last year, Loco Senator and Whig Commoners.

Cabarrus and Stanly—Melchor, Whig, Senate. No change.

VOTE ON THE PENITENTIARY.

	For Penitentiary.	Against Penitentiary.
Stanly,	20	588
Anson,	278	683
New Hanover,	225	769
Moore,	180	675
Cumberland,	372	903
Sampson,	71	1028
Richmond,	260	398
Chatham,	270	1189
Bladen,	92	457
Caswell,	284	716
Randolph,	496	830
Duplin,	88	987
Orange,	678	2138
Davidson,	167	1326
Rowan,	171	1018
Davie,	68	601
Guilford,	762	1397
	4,432	15,763

We are always gratified to receive any suggestion from any quarter calculated to advance the prosperity and improvement of our town. The invitation of the writer in the Wilmington Journal, as we remarked last week, is calculated to make us smile. Suppose we were to argue to our friends at Wilmington, that they had better abandon their proposed connection with Charleston or the South, and turn their efforts to the Rail Road scheme from the Cape Fear to the Yadkin or the West, what would they think of such a suggestion? Would they not take it as ridiculous! We are forced, then, to think that they cannot be in earnest when they wish us, if the writer in the Journal expresses the views of the citizens of Wilmington, to abandon the road from Raleigh through Fayetteville to the South Carolina line, and join them.

But we have not a word to say as to the proposed extension of their road. They cannot expect us to aid them, and *we look to no aid from them.*

The feeling here as to the road from Raleigh is seated deep and still. We intend to have the road built, if possible; and if acting more and talking less, if unanimity of feeling, if energy, prudence and perseverence, if a scheme which will recommend itself to every prudent man, can insure a Rail Road from Raleigh through Fayetteville to the South Carolina line, (as to the road from the S. C. line to Camden, that we think is certain,) then the road in North Carolina will be accomplished.

We have seen letters from distinguished and experienced gentlemen North and South. They both express the opinion, that with charters granted by North and South Carolina, they have little or no doubt as to subscriptions such as will insure the rail road through to Camden.

We mention this to encourage our citizens in the good work of erecting fire-proof buildings and rebuilding the town. The energies of our people seem to have been indeed aroused under the calamities which in a little more than a year have visited us. We must recollect and keep in mind, that no permanent good is accomplished without labor and effort, and be ready to give all the aid we can, when the proper period arrives, to the rail road cause.

Contracts have, we learn, been made for six or seven houses in the quarter of the town lately burnt, and the whole will soon be covered with good fire-proof buildings.

We believe that good to the place at large will grow out of these fires. Property covered with such buildings as are going up all around us, is more valuable; every man feels more secure and settled.

We hear that the Commissioners are exerting themselves to have a street through the burnt district, and we hope the parties will see the benefit to themselves as well as to the town, and that our citizens generally will favor the scheme.

The heretofore repudiated Sub-Treasury Bill has passed. We are glad of it.—Its friends have given a new name to this scheme, but the people will discover the wolf in sheep's clothing.

The bill against the labor of the American working man, in other words the bill to break down American and build up the British and foreign workshops,—the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill,—the unnecessary war with Mexico,—the Veto of the Harbor and River bill, and the effects these measures will produce,—if all taken together do not break down the administration of Jas. K. Polk, we shall be surprised.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 3d, the Land Graduation bill was discussed in committee of the whole, and some amendments were acted on.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up, and some amendments, reported from the Committee of Finance, were agreed to.

On Tuesday, the bill to remit the duty on rail road iron was taken up, and after the adoption of several amendments, it was ordered to a third reading, 24 to 21.

Some amendments to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill were acted on, and the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

On Wednesday, the bill to reduce the duties on rail road iron in certain cases, was read a third time and passed, yeas 26, nays 20.

The bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union was passed.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill came up, and after the adoption of a large number of amendments, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The appropriation bill for the military school at West Point was passed.

On Thursday, Mr. Webster made a statement in refutation of the assertion reported by the "Union" and its N. Y. correspondent, that under the new tariff bill duties are to be levied on a home valuation.

A message was received from the President, announcing the ratification of the Oregon Treaty, and recommending the adoption of measures for Territorial Government, &c. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On Friday, the bill from the House to organize a territorial government in Oregon, was read twice and referred to the committee on Territories.

A committee of conference was appointed to meet a similar committee of the House, on the disagreement of the amendments to the naval appropriation bill.

The bill to reduce the rates of postage, &c. was taken up and passed.

Mr. McDuffie reported a bill to authorise the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal, upon the contingency of the Mexican Government doing so. Read three times and passed.

On Saturday, the Vice President having vacated the chair for the remainder of the session, Mr. Atchison, was elected President *pro. tem.*, on the 8th ballot.

The principal part of the day was spent in Executive session.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the President's Veto of the River and Harbor bill was received, and a long debate arose in consequence. The House finally adjourned without any question being taken.

On Tuesday, the River and Harbor bill, with the President's objections, was taken up, and the question was taken on its passage despite the veto, with the following result: Yeas 95, nays 91,—which not being two-thirds, the bill is consequently lost.

The French Spoliation bill was taken up, and after a great many amendments were acted, the bill passed its third reading by a vote of 94 to 87.

On Wednesday, Mr. McKay reported the Naval bill from the Senate, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

The Land Graduation bill was taken up with the Senate's amendments, and the bill was laid on the table [rejected.] by a vote of 104 to 74.

The bill from the Senate to remit the duty on rail road iron, was laid on the table, 131 to 40.

On Thursday, the President's message in regard to Oregon was received, and Mr. Douglass, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill in conformity with his recommendations. Read twice and referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Thompson of Pa., from the minority of the same committee, reported an amendment that slavery should not exist in Oregon, except for crimes. Referred with the bill.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Navy Appropriation bill, and the Senate's amendments, except two, were concurred in.

The Oregon bill was discussed in committee of the whole, and several amendments agreed to, among them the one exempting slavery, after which it was ordered to be engrossed, and passed.

On Friday, the General Appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole.

On Saturday, appropriation bills occupied the best part of the morning session. [See letter from the Editor.]

ANOTHER VETO.—President Polk has vetoed the River and Harbor Bill, as it is called. We care very little about this; it is another evidence of the "progressive nature of Democracy." We are all the time in this age finding out new things in constitutional law. What these discoveries will lead to time can alone determine. The Western Democrats will fret and fume a little, but they will work after a while. They will relish this Veto as little as Pennsylvania does the Tariff of 1846. We have no sympathy for Pennsylvania; she suffered herself to be gulled and deceived in the election of Polk, and she is well paid off.

Gov. Graham returned to Raleigh on Thursday last. He was to speak at Smithfield on the 3d.

FLORIDA.—The Locofoco Convention, which recently assembled, has nominated Wm. A. Kain, of Franklin county, as their candidate for Congress, to succeed Mr. Brockenbrough, the present Representative.

A NEW SCHEME OF "PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY."—Mr. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee,—perhaps the most demagogical of all the demagogues in Congress,—lately proposed to amend the Tariff bill by a new system of his own, by which he would do away with the Tariff and all ordinary forms of taxes, and collect the whole revenue of the country from a few persons, say about one person out of every 500 or 1000—he himself and his constituents of course entirely escaping the payment of any thing for the support of the government, probably his whole District contributing not enough to pay his mileage and per diem.

His plan is to tax banking capital, bonds issued by the U. S. or States, money employed in shaving notes, money loaned and bearing interest, 2 per cent. a year, (say 33⅓ per cent. of the increase derived from capital,) capital invested in manufactures 1 per cent. a year, and gold and silver ware 10 per cent. a year. And out of these, which he says would be light taxes, he proposes to raise $32,980,000 of revenue.

If Mr. Johnson had sense enough to see an inch beyond his nose, it might have occurred to him, that his plan would fail, even if the people could be brought to favor so great a piece of rascality, by the fact that such a law would drive all capital out of the country. It is not likely that any man would be willing to pay one-third of his income, for the support of a government which is as much the government of the rich merchant, the rich farmer, the rich mecnanic, aye and of the poor man too, as of himself.

A letter from a highly respectable physician in Anson, informs us that the report, recently mentioned in this paper, of the prevalence of a malignant fever in that county which baffled the skill of the physicians, is without foundation. He states that he has had over 100 cases, and find them mild and readily yield to medicine.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	GOVERNOR.		SENATE.		COMMONS.				SHERIFF.	
	Graham.	Shepard.	Cameron.	Hawley.	Pegram.	Shaw.	Atkins.	Mims.	Johnson.	Green.
Fayetteville,	324	141	106	1	173	167	225	262	468	37
A. Munroe's,	31	45	56	00	52	63	00	20	73	00
Newberry's,	14	42	39	0	22	28	38	9	61	06
Hawley's,	54	27	21	18	39	26	35	18	69	19
Col. Smith's,	15	32	47	00	53	48	3	10	56	00
Averasboro',	40	24	22	00	19	30	36	14	24	46
Gregory's,	20	85	57	1	51	33	66	43	31	75
Mrs. Buie's,	21	39	34	00	26	29	37	15	62	8
N. McLean's,	78	30	39	1	52	41	68	35	51	58
Barbecue,	52	27	43	00	53	57	4	20	62	10
Christian's,	15	142	76	00	142	88	71	11	86	85
Flea Hill	41	35	34	1	39	37	21	24	73	4
J. Munroe's,	14	32	33	00	26	27	00	19	41	4
	722	701	607	22	747	674	604	500	1160	346

Mr. Atkins had withdrawn from the canvass.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

	GOV'R.		SENATE.		COMMONS.					
	Graham.	Shepard.	Albright.	Marsh.	Hackney.	Lassater.	Waddell.	Harriss.	Reeves.	Ragland.
Pittsborough,	139	38	66	23	131	137	134	52	44	36
Haywood,	93	48	55	41	78	82	78	86	76	62
Grove,	108	42	62	26	114	113	108	46	45	43
Egypt,	117	11	58	23	112	100	100	38	32	17
Lassater's,	95	55	43	37	95	94	85	62	67	57
Buckhorn,	3	30	3	18	4	4	4	34	34	31
Bear Creek,	174	124	52	130	157	121	123	218	228	170
Hardin's Mills,	39	6	20	3	40	38	36	11	10	10
Albright's,	87	1	41	00	86	87	87	2	2	1
Silk Hope,	55	53	25	31	68	49	48	62	58	41
McPherson's,	85	23	47	20	83	80	73	39	37	30
Sellers' X Roads,	75	36	33	33	75	72	70	46	45	38
Hadley's,	56	57	30	34	59	46	43	90	83	73
	1126	524	535	419	1102	1023	989	786	761	609

BLADEN COUNTY.

	SENATE.		COMMONS.		GOV'R.	
	Melvin.	McDougald.	McDowell.	Bryan.	Shepard.	Graham.
Elizabeth Town,	50	9	57	51	59	43
Bryan's Swamp,	43	5	36	38	65	7
Brown Marsh,	14	6	17	6	18	22
Hollow,	22	9	20	40	41	22
Horse Shoe,	8	31	6	43	1	69
Carver's Creek,	9	25	14	43	11	51
Hungry Neck,	33	15	44	24	40	33
South River,	14	5	17	4	21	4
Colly,	12	10	24	13	25	15
Hair's,	27	4	17	11	28	12
Melvin's,	25	1	24	2	30	4
White Oak,	51	9	56	23	53	29
	308	129	332	298	392	302

SAMPSON COUNTY.

	SENATE.		COMMONS.			GOV'R.	
	Gavin.	Slocumb.	Murphy.	Brown.	Royal.	Shepard.	Graham.
Court House,	85	9	169	149	31	200	12
Taylor's Bridge,	66	6	135	120	2	142	1
Turkey,	18	00	31	31	1	33	1
Lisbon,	48	13	69	58	18	65	16
Piney Grove,	39	35	75	72	70	68	79
Hall's,	29	12	49	56	17	50	19
Westbrook's,	5	64	18	18	85	11	91
Mingo,	22	59	34	42	85	17	99
Dismal,	6	59	9	9	85	6	88
Little Coharie,	39	37	76	68	63	65	67
Honeycutt's,	23	17	34	41	45	35	31
	380	311	699	664	502	692	504

RICHMOND COUNTY.

	COMMONS.		SENATE.		GOV'R.	
	Steele.	Covington.	Gilchrist.	Norment.	Graham.	Shepard.
Rockingham,	96	41	35	14	120	6
Steele's	34	6	21	1	39	00
Mineral Springs,	95	98	80	23	156	15
Black Jack,	16	38	24	3	50	1
McPherson's,	19	21	19	9	29	12
Wolf Pit,	10	47	23	9	56	3
Williamson's,	72	46	37	20	98	8
Laurel Hill,	56	47	63	5	98	2
Stewartsville,	40	36	47	7	69	7
	438	380	349	91	715	54

By this Morning's Mail.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 8, 1846.

When I arrived here this (Saturday) afternoon, I found the House engaged in an excited debate on a proposition to place two millions of dollars at the President's disposal for the purpose of effecting some arrangement, or making some purchase of territory, from Mexico by which to terminate the war. This measure would have passed with great unanimity, but for an unfortunate move of some anti-slavery member, (I did not learn who,) on whose motion a provision was incorporated *forbidding the existence of slavery in any territory hereafter to be acquired!* This amendment was adopted in committee of the whole, in defiance of every effort of the Southern members. Even Mr. Adams was opposed to it as irrelevant. On this ground Mr. Dobbin raised a question of order, but it was overruled by a large majority. When the Committee rose there was a great struggle for the floor. Some one got it who moved to lay the whole on the table. I could not hear the vote, but the motion was rejected. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 86 to 75. As I remarked before, it is probable that it would have passed almost unanimously but for the slavery question. I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Barringer, in a few excellent remarks, express the Southern feeling manfully on this point. Mr. B. asked to be excused from voting, (a mode of obtaining the floor when every other fails,) for the purpose of stating the great reluctance with which he and many of his Whig friends would be compelled by this obnoxious provision to vote against the bill, notwithstanding their entire approbation of the purpose of the appropriation.

It is understood that the President has received information, through Mr. Black, Consul at Mexico, that Paredes is anxious to make peace, and is disposed to sell a part of the Mexican territory, (California no doubt,) and that this produced the President's Message of to day, asking for the two million appropriation. I left the House at 10 P. M. after the bill was ordered to a third reading, and take it for granted that it then passed.

The session will close on Monday at 12 o'clock. The members generally look exceedingly haggard. Their life is a most laborious and harrassing one.

The N. Y. members of the "Barn-burner" party have been much excited and provoked by the President's nomination of Gov. Bouck, an "Old Hunker," to be Receiver-General under the Sub-Treasury law. They feel it so keenly that they have been voting with the Whigs to day. There is a vast deal of bad feeling among the various sections of the party.

Our N. C. Election is inquired about by every one I meet. I *know* but little as yet myself, as I came along the road too soon after the election to hear much of the particulars. Great anxiety is felt too, to know how Mr. Haywood's resignation was received by his party at home. He is still here, engaged in writing his address, which it is rumored will be exceedingly tart. I am told that the President himself was the first person to whom he communicated his objections to the Tariff bill.

Appointment of Senator.—As considerable remark has been made in Congress and out of it, in regard to the appointment of a Senator in the place of Mr. Haywood, we take it upon ourselves to say, that no appointment will be made by the Governor of North Carolina to fill the vacancy at this time. Trusting to the intelligence of the people, he will leave it their decision to pronounce at the coming election, whether two Whigs, or two Loco Focos shall represent the State in the next Congress.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Veto, in Fact.—The Veto which rumor announced has become a reality. The President yesterday returned to the House of Representatives, with his objections, the bill making appropriations for the improvement of various Rivers and Harbors. The message communicating the President's reasons for negativing this bill, we understand, is a long paper. We were unable to obtain a copy of it in time for this morning's Intelligencer, and have not the advantage of having read it. We must therefore defer to another opportunity an examination of its contents. We learn generally that the President rests his Veto on the constitutional doctrines of the Jacksonian school, which, having been heretofore repeatedly and signally employed in utter disregard of the expressed will of Congress and of the Public Weal, are familiar to most of our readers. It is not for us to question the sincerity of the President's scruples; but it is not easy to reconcile them with an assertion made yesterday in debate, by one of his political friends, (an Ohio member,) that "if the Tariff bill had been kept back one week, this River and Harbor Bill would have become a law."—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Subtreasury and Treasury Notes.—This Administration stands before the people in a singular attitude. One of its leading measures was avowed to be a Subtreasury. The House of Representatives, therefore, passed a bill providing that from October next the Government should neither receive nor pay out any thing but gold and silver. And yet that same House of Representatives, before its members leave Washington, has passed a bill authorizing an issue of ten millions of Treaury Notes! The Subtreasury law rejects the notes of specie-paying banks; but Congress authorizes an issue of paper which does not even rest upon a specie basis!

Albany Journal.

THE OLD FRENCH CLAIMS.

The House of Representatives yesterday performed an act of grace for which we most cordially give them credit. By a large majority, and against a very strenuous opposition, they passed the bill providing some, though inadequate, indemnity for the French spoilations on American property prior to the year 1800. A generation of men has passed away since these claims were assumed by the Government and were first presented to Congress; they have been strongly reported in favor of by successive committees; they have vanquished the prejudices of numerous opponents in both Houses who have given them a candid examination, and bills have passed one House or the other, at different times, for their relief; but never, until now, has a bill for the object received the concurrent vote of both houses. It does honor to the justice of Congress, and we rejoice at it. Although many of those enterprising citizens, mariners or merchants, whom these lawless spoilations ruined, have long since sunk into their graves, and cannot be cheered by this act of tardy justice, their children or grand-children, we hope, survive to enjoy its benefit.—*National Intelligencer.*

Travel on the Wilmington & Roanoke Rail Road.—We have been favored with the following comparative statement of the passengers *going North* over the Road during the month of July of this and the preceding two years.

	Through.	Way.
July 1844,	819	1,206
" 1845,	906	1,737
" 1846,	1,112	1,777

Mr. Haywood has spent his whole political life in an ardent support of his party. He has labored for the party by day and by night. A time arrives, when, his sense of his public duty prevents his giving one single vote as his party requires. For that single failure, with an offset of a life of devoted service, Mr. Haywood finds himself denounced, reviled, calumniated, and execrated! What a lesson for politicians! What an illustration of the rank injustice and ingratitude of party! How must he turn with loathing and disgust from those who have hitherto been sustained, partly by his exertions!

Alex. Gazette.

A *"Plain, Blunt Man."*—Governor Ford has given great offence by his treatment of the volunteers from Illinois. Those from Vermillion County he called "d—d jackasses," and told them that "they were sent by a jackass—that he had rejected them, and it was none of their business to inquire into the reason—that he would receive no company from Vermillion, if it *was the last company this side of* ——," a place which has no other side; a mode of expression rather more explicit than dignified.

"Sir Robert."—Extract of a letter from a prominent sugar planter in Cuba, dated Havana, July 4th, 1846:

"The weather continues very favorable here for the next crop, which promises to be very abundant. I pray God that we may enjoy the benefit of the market of the United States, in view of the modification of the Tariff proposed by Mr. Walker, to whom we are going to erect a statute of gold."

The planters of Cuba may well afford this tribute to "Sir Robert"—and, if the manufacturers and miners of Great Britain do not follow their example, they will evince the most reprehensible ingratitude. But in what manner shall the *American* sugar planter, and hemp grower, and coal and iron miners exhibit *their* gratitude to this American champion of foreign industry! We shall see. That species of legislation, it strikes us, must be of baneful tendency which elicits these demonstrations of joy in alien bosoms, and fills the hearts of our own people with despondency and gloom!—*Richmond Whig.*

MARRIED,

In Cheraw, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Culpepper, Dr. JOHN J. WILSON, of Darlington District, to Miss MARY C. LACOSTE, daughter of A. P. Lacoste, Esq., of Cheraw.

In Wadesborough, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. A. B. Smith, Mr. JOHN GEANS to Miss ANN USHER, all of Anson.

In Robeson county, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Hector McNeill, Mr. WILLIAM H. CONOLY to Miss PENELOPE BROWN.

In Wilmington, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. McDaniel, Mr. S. R. ROBBINS, Merchant, to Mrs. CAROLINE McKAY. Also, on the 29th, by the Rev. Mr Capers, Mr. ROBERT S. DRIVER to Miss MARTHA L. FLOYD.

DIED,

At the residence of her husband, near Averasborough, on the 27th of June, Mrs. ANN McALISTER, consort of Alexander McAlister, Esq., and daughter of Col. James Wright, late of Duplin county. Mrs. McAlister's health had been delicate for years, but she continued to discharge the duties of her station with great assiduity until within a few months of her death, when she was confined to her bed. From this time until the close of her life, she suffered much, which she bore with christian firmness and resignation. She said to her friends, she had no hope of living—that her feelings admonished her, that her end was near; but she felt ready and willing to leave the world. Such was then the state of her mind. How she might be sustained in the last trying conflict, she knew not. It was at this time the writer of this article visited her, and was deeply impressed with her manner, whilst she spoke of her afflicted husband, children, relatives, and friends, whom she expected so shortly to leave. Her mind, naturally strong and clear, seemed to have lost none of its vigor. She was a warm friend, an affectionate wife, a tender and devoted mother. In her social intercourse, agreeable and endearing. Her words and actions earnest, decided, and full of character. She had been more than twenty years a member of the Presbyterian Church. The composure and entire resignation manifested whilst she spoke of her approaching end, was truly gratifying; and so deep was the impression made on the writer of this article, a relative and friend, he felt that her case, though calculated to excite the deepest sympathy, was even enviable. The loss of such a woman will long be lamented by her relatives and friends, and by few more than the writer of this imperfect sketch, whom circumstances would not permit to continue with her to the last, a tribute due to her memory, her virtues, and worth.

[*Communicated.*

Near Lexington, N. C., on the 28th ultimo, ELIZABETH M, youngest daughter of the Rev. Jesse Rankin, aged about 5 years.

In Bladen county, on the 26th ult., JOSEPH SIMPSON, in the 23d year of his age, much lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 6.—Steamer W. B. Meares, 23 hours from Wilmington, with freight for H. L. Myrover & Co., T. S. Lutterloh, D. McNeill & Co., H. Erambert, E. W. Willkings, S. W. Tillinghast, and Gardner & McKethan, of this place; and G. W. & J. M. Johnson, Elliott, Marsh & Co., M. J. Buie, E. Huggins, Scott & McAdoo, M. Brown, Prof. Mitchell, R. A. King, Richmond Manuf Co., Poindexter & Martin, W. M. Green, and others of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 1.—Schrs. Time and Hester from Oak Island. 2.—Schr. Surpass from Hyde county; Brig Pandora from Boston. 4.—Schrs. Ann Maria and John Pugh from New River, E. S. Powell and Lenity from New York, Mary from Boston; Brigs John Potter from Barbadoes, Electro from Boston. 5.—Schrs. Zenoba, Patron, and Example, from Hyde county, Champion from Washington; Brigs R. W. Brown from New York, Ceylon from Middletown; Str. Potter from Boston. 6.—Schr. Heroine from New York. 7.—Schrs. Enterprise from Martinique, Guide from Washington.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUG. 11

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6½ a 7½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	70 a 75	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2
Flour,	5 a 5½	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—No change to notice in the market this week.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Receipts of Turpentine light. Virgin 2 20 to 2 25. Yellow 1 90 to 1 95. No changes in prices of Lumber or Timber. One cargo of Corn sold at 60 cts., one at 58, and one at 56½. 200 Casks Lime at 87½.

SUGAR. 4 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar, 4 do. Muscovado do., on consignment. J. & T. WADDILL. August 11, 1846. 23-tf

NOTICE. BEST Stone JARS and PANS, covered and uncovered, for Pickles, Preserves, Milk, &c. JOHN M. ROSE. August 8, 1846. 23-2w

OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKEY. 5 BARRELS, for sale by JOHN M. ROSE. August 8, 1846. 23-2w

Just Received and for Sale, 150 CASKS Thomastown Lime, a superior article. (Casks large and in prime order.) B. ROSE & SON. Aug. 10, 1846. 23-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT, 3000 LBS. North Carolina BACON, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. B. ROSE & SON. August 10, 1846. 23-tf

THE Subscribers have taken Mr. Hugh Campbell's Brick Store, one door North of Messrs. John Huske & Son. MALLETT & HUSKE. Green Street, Aug. 10, 1846. 23-2w

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are required to attend at the Court House on Tuesday of September Term, 1846, at 12 o'clock M., to act on an application to be made by the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools. BENJ. ROBINSON, Chairman. August 10, 1846. 23-tc Carolinian copy.

TO PRESBYTERIANS. THE Presbytery of Fayetteville will meet, at Tirza Church, in the County of Cumberland, on Thursday, the 24th of September 1846, at 12 o'clock, M. COLIN McIVER, Stated Clerk.

The Synod of North Carolina will meet, in the Presbyterian Church, in the Town of Greensborough, in the County of Guilford, on Wednesday, the 30th of September 1846, at 7 o'clock, P. M. COLIN McIVER, Stated Clerk. August 7, 1846. 23-tf

Dr. J. N. Baird's ARTIFICIAL SUBSTITUTES.

THE characteristics of the mouth not only consist of a great variety of parts, but a variety of functions; in part, that of mastication, and of speech. In obedience to the laws established by an all-wise Creator, that the mutual dependencies that subsist between the teeth and other parts of the body, that these organs are impaired by decay, and that the system should in consequence suffer a corresponding derangement, and that one organ should sympathize with one another, and as these organs were designed by the hand of nature for important purposes as for the well being of the body, that they should perform the offices allotted them in a perfect and healthy manner. By the process of mastication, the food is communicated and mixed with the saliva of the mouth, and is thus prepared for those changes which it is destined afterwards to undergo. But when the teeth become incapable of performing this function, the aliments are taken into the stomach in an improper state, digestion is slow and laborious. This evil should at once be remedied, by having recourse to the ingenuity of man, to aid and assist nature in restoring these diseased organs to a healthy state, by eradicating all of those foreign bodies, and imparting health to the diseased functions, and have recourse to *Artificial means*. When we see the advantages to be derived, as, do the teeth contribute to the pleasing expression of the countenance, to correct enunciation, and by the function of mastication which they assist in performing, to the health of the whole organism, it is not surprising that their loss should be considered a serious affliction, and that art should be invoked to replace such loss with artificial substitutes. So great indeed is the liability of the human teeth to decay, and so much neglected are the means of their preservation, that few persons reach even adult age, without losing one or more of these invaluable organs. But happily for suffering humanity, they can now be replaced with artificial ones so closely resembling those placed in the jaws by the hand of nature, as to be readily mistaken for such, even by the most critical and practical observers. The utility of artificial teeth depends upon their being properly constructed and correctly applied, and in such a manner, as that they may be easily removed and replaced by the patient, and at the same time, be securely fixed in the mouth, and productive of no injury to the parts with which they are connected. Dr. B. having had ample experience of the above, together with a constant intercourse with the most of the best Dentists in our Northern cities and elsewhere, enables him to say that he is fully prepared to eradicate all diseases appertaining to these organs, whether from local or constitutional causes, and adjusting the substitutes. Having lately received letters in regard to operations performed in Virginia, he avails himself of this opportunity of presenting them to the public, (and can be seen at all times on his table.)

NORFOLK, Va., June 12, 1846.

Dr. J. N. Baird—Dear Sir: Since you left this city, I have had sufficient time to test the workmanship of those teeth you inserted on gold plate for me. I am more than ever pleased with them. I find them to be perfectly easy, and comfortable, and were it not for the great advantage in my speech (corrected from them) I should often forget that there was such a thing as Artificial teeth in my mouth, and I am certain they are so nearly the resemblance of nature itself, that but very few of the large circle of my acquaintances are aware of their being Artificial. They are so far superior to those inserted some years past by another Dentist, that I feel it my duty to say to all who may try your skill, that it is worthy of their utmost confidence. Trusting you may meet with great success, I remain your obedient servant,

GEORGE S. FERGUSON.

PORTSMOUTH, 16th June, 1846.

Dr. Baird—You wish to know how my teeth suit me. I have only to say that they are perfect; they fit my mouth perfectly easy, and give me no annoyance whatever. Every body that has examined them, says they are the best work they ever saw in that line. They have been examined by judges, and they say that they have more of the appearance of having been inserted by the hand of nature than of man. I only hope you may have many such operations, and give as much satisfaction as you have given me.

Yours, &c.

THOS. M. BLACKISTON.

NORTH CAROLINA, }
BLADEN COUNTY. }

THE distributees and next of kin of Levi Jones of said County, are hereby notified that the undersigned is ready to pay over to each and all of them their distributive shares of the estate of said Levi Jones, dec'd, and that she will not be answerable for interest on the same after this date.

ELIZABETH JONES, Administratrix of Levi Jones, dec'd.

August 10, 1846. 23 3w

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. This article, as its name indicates, is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry. It is simple and harmless in its effect—yet it is more efficacious in obstinate Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Consumption and Liver Complaint, than any other medicine known to man. It has effected many marvellous cures—having more the appearance of miracles than the effect of a natural remedy. The active ingredient of the balsam, "the Extract," is not, and cannot be known or made by any but the inventor.—Hence it is in vain to try remedies that fail in their object as often as they are used.

William Seaver, Esq., Postmaster at Batavia, N. Y., writes that he gave an afflicted person one bottle, the effect of which was so wonderful that it created an immediate and extensive demand for it. It needs but to be known to be universally used by physicians as well as patients.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

5,900 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846. 20tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 7th day of September, 1846, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, to-wit:
50 Acres of Land, foot of Harrington Hill, commonly known as the "Cameron Field."
One Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on Green street, fronting 24 feet, running back 22 feet 5 inches.
One other Lot on Bow street, 22 feet 5 inches front, running back 42 feet.
One parcel of Land, the late residence of Josiah Evans, Jr. dec'd., on the East side of Cape Fear River, on both sides of the Wilmington road, containing 297 acres.
The above Property will be sold upon a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with sufficient security.
Also, at the same time and place, will be sold SEVEN SHARES of the Capital or Joint Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, Clerk & Master.
July 20, 1846. 20-ts

MORE LIGHT!

THE Subscriber, desirous of closing his business and leaving town, offers for sale that well known desirable piece of property, the Fayetteville, North Carolina,

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

All necessary information for conducting the business will be given to whoever buys it. There is no business in the community that pays so well in proportion to the amount invested. This market affords from 40,000 to 70,000 lbs of Tallow per annum, and whoever engages in the business can easily obtain three-fourths of that quantity to manufacture, and ready sale can be found for any quantity that can be made. Any persons from abroad wishing to purchase, can obtain any information respecting it by inquiring from the Subscriber. Large quantities of Candles are annually sent for from Wilmington, Raleigh, Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, and as many more can be sold with a little attention, besides the large quantity consumed in this market. Call soon or you may lose a bargain.
W. McL. McKAY.
Fayetteville, July 6, 1846. 18tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

Hast thou a friend for whom thou fond emotions cherish: Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish.

J. L. BRYAN

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct likenesses of themselves and friends in his superior style.
Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages, enjoyed by but few artists.
Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.
Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.
Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.
Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.
For further information inquire at his room on Hay street, a few doors West of Briggs's Hotel.
J. L. BRYAN.
June 29. 15-tf

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
May 25. 12-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

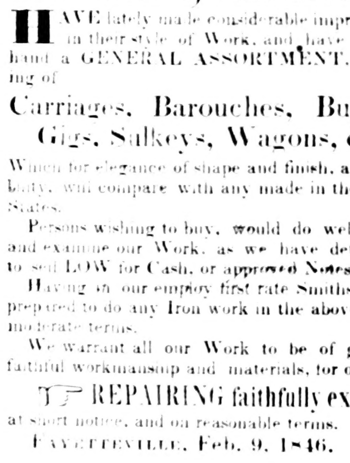


Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.
Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.
We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.
☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.
☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.
Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.
SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf
Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, andirons, pocket knives, &c.
N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.
All work done in good order at short notice.
E. A. HARPER.
May 4, 1846. 9tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,
500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
4 hhds. Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.
They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive in Store or for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them, faithfully and punctually.
☞ On Consignment, a small lot of 7 year old PEACH BRANDY.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.
☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.
JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.
MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, consisting of
Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; R. p. Kas Plaid; Frankin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.
—ALSO—
Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manila Coffee, Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.
March 23. 3tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.
September 1, 1845. 75tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheeting; brown and bleach'd Shirtings and Sheetings; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drillings; Marseilles and Valencia Vestings; Croton Cloth; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankeens; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hkfs; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Balzorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Berage and Berage Scarfs; lawn, pongee, and flag Hkfs; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gymps; sewing Silk; Raworth's spool Cotton; and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze, Howel, Compasses; Axes; Vises; hand Saws; Chissels; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and crosscut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.
—ALSO—
35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-6m

1000 Bushels CORN, for sale by HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, July 14. 19-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Alex'r S. Williams and wife Margaret, John R. Barksdale and Elizabeth Bailey, against George T. Barksdale, Executor of Sherwood Barksdale and David Barksdale.

PETITION TO ACCOUNT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Barksdale, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.
Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of June, 1846, and of American Independence the 70th year. J. McLAURIN.
June 30, 1846.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Giles Ham and wife Mary, vs. Neill McArthur, Administrator of John McArthur, and Hugh McArthur, Daniel McArthur, Alexander McArthur, and Catharine Byrd.

PETITION TO ACCOUNT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh, Daniel, and Alexander McArthur, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, requiring them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard accordingly.
Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in June, 1846.
J. McLAURIN.
June 30, 1846. 18-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Bryan Bowen vs. John S. Harrell.
Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's interest in sixteen Negroes; also on his interest in 775 acres of Land.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying him of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead to issue, or the suit will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.
Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1846, and 70th of American Independence. J. McLAURIN.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.
The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE, 5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6. 5-tf

FOR SALE.

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES, 34 bags do. Rio COFFEE, 30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 8. 14-tf

NEW GOODS.
H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—
Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest style; Gambroons, cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; embr'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars; Canezous; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Bareges, Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.
March 24, 1846. 3tf

GREATER
"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to the [illegible] in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are on hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent on the freight bill will be charged.
And they further state to the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods brought, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be [illegible] drayage, or up town as shippers may wish.
This Company mention in connexion with the above [illegible]
And they remark further, that this Company's freight [illegible] ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP [illegible] public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.
☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements at Wilmington as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.
Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.
March 10, 1846. 1tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expence and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.
This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of credit by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.
The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.
☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.
☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—Editor Observer.

Blanks of all kinds.
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.
F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.
Printed forms furnished gratis.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846. 97-tf

CAMPHINE LAMPS.

B. MURPHY & CO., No. 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C. and surrounding country, that they are extensively engaged in manufacturing Lamps for burning Spirits of Turpentine, and they feel warranted in saying, that for half the money these Lamps will give double the light of any Oil or Lard Lamp. Each Lamp warranted to burn well.
☞ Read the following from the Washington correspondence of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia:
"B. Murphy & Co., 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, exhibit a very superior Camphine Lamp of their latest improvement, which has overcome every objection heretofore urged against the Camphine Lamp. This Lamp is well adapted to halls, chambers, &c., and has been used for illuminating a part of the extensive halls of the National Fair."
These Lamps can be procured of T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, where all in want are invited to call.
June 13, 1846. 15-3m

200 BUSHELS OF CORN, For sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
June 9. 14tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.



THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "trying up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.
Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.
Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.
Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.
JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.
R. W. HARDIE.
Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE, 4 pipe pure French Brandy, 5 bbls powdered and crush'd Sugar, And for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 15. 15-tf

THE NAUTILUS
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the Mutual plan may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring a less amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.
It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.
It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.
The particular advantages offered by this company are:
1. A guarantee capital.
2. An annual participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.
The Nautilus company confines its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.
The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	81	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.
Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.
Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.
In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.
In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.
To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.
☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846. 16-6m

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.
Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.
The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION
In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.
The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.
This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.
We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to
HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
March 30, 1846. 4tf
☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.
E. J. HALE.

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.
Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.
JNO. C. THOMSON.
Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf
☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.
J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.
The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.
We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.
JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.
With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.
They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.
NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.
DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

Life Assurance.
NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 26, Cornhill, London.
CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.
Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	Permanent reduction of pr'm.	Sum ass'd may borrow on the policy.
60	$5000	$370 80	1837	$1088 75	$500 24	$80 08	$2225
			1838	960 76	435 53	67 53	1987
			1839	828 00	370 45	55 76	1780
			1840	581 85	270 20	39 70	1483
			1841	555 5[illegible]	347 50	37 54	1336

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local directors, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting, (15th of May, 1846,) see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.
JACOB HARVEY,
Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, General Ag't.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 22, 1846. 19-2m

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.
April 4, 1846. 6-tf



EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.
P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.
Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.
Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.
I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.
Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq. who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS
AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use 'Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine: but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated
CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.
DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.
I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 300 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitters I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing, which not only baffled my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I only took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once nor more than twice the next day; and only one table spoon full of the Bitters twice a day, about half an hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and troublesome disease.
I then ordered my patients to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 4 patients of Scrofula, 8 or 9 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head-Ache, Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.
I would add, that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remarkable cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior virtues; and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and mild in its action, that was at the same time so powerful in curing diseases.
I am yours Respectfully, G. WARDLING, M. D.
The above Invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Druggist.
June 6, 1846. 14-3m

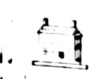
FOR SALE.

A PRIME lot of LARD by the Firkin, and Bacon HAMS at retail.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 20, 1846. 20-tf



MONUMENTAL
Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened (nearly opposite the Post Office,) a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
GEORGE LAUDER.
Fayetteville, July 1846. 19-6mp

 OREGON HOTEL. 

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
July 1.

WM. D. SMITH.
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
April 1, 1846. 5-tf

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.
ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88tf

F. T. WARD



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Carson on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.
☞ Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co.
J. D. Williams, Esq.
E. J. Hale, Esq. } Fayetteville, N. C.
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land, situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half and three miles of the river. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.
For further information and terms, apply to the Subscriber.
FRED'K B. GAUSE.
Bladen county, April 8, 1846. 6tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1846.

William and G. J. Allen vs. Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, dec'd.
Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Waddill, John Hill and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson and wife Nancy, and James Tomlinson and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to be and personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Albemarle, on the second Monday of August next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the Plaintiffs shall not have execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, for the satisfaction of their claims.
Witness, D. Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th.
D. HEARNE, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 18-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1846.

John W. Stewart vs. Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, dec'd.
Petition for the sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, in this case, that William Waddill, John Hill and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson and wife Nancy, and James Tomlinson and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, dec'd., are non residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying said non-residents to be and personally appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why execution shall not issue against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, for the satisfaction of their claims.
Witness, D. Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1846, and of our Independence the 70th.
D. HEARNE, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 18-6w